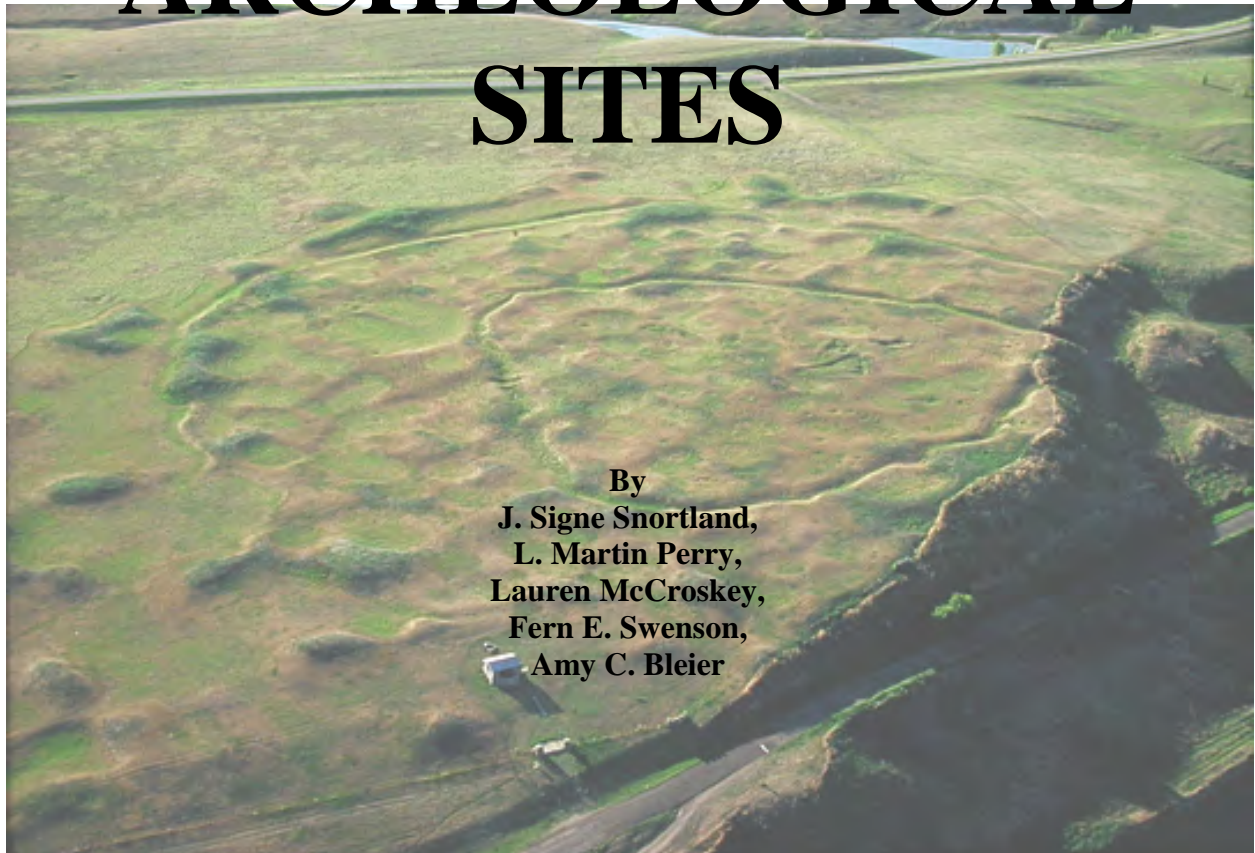


NDCRS SITE FORM TRAINING MANUAL: ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES



By
J. Signe Snortland,
L. Martin Perry,
Lauren McCroskey,
Fern E. Swenson,
Amy C. Bleier

Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation
State Historical Society of North Dakota
Claudia J. Berg, Agency Director
North Dakota Heritage Center & State Museum
Bismarck, North Dakota
<http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html>

2017

Entire contents copyrighted 2017
State Historical Society of North Dakota
All rights reserved

Produced by the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation,
State Historical Society of North Dakota

Cover photo: Double Ditch State Historic Site (32BL8), Burleigh County, North Dakota.

INTRODUCTION	6
NDCRS AND GIS	6
CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM.....	7
HOW TO COMPLETE A NDCRS SITE FORM.....	7
General Rules for Completion of NDCRS Site Forms	8
Digital Site Forms	8
Steps to Digitally Complete a Site Form	9
How to Change Information (UPDATE).....	9
Site Leads and Isolated Finds	9
Paleontological Sites	10
Defined Non-Sites and Property Types Requiring No Formal Documentation	11
SECTION 1: SITE IDENTIFICATION	12
SITS#	12
FIELD CODE	13
SITE NAME	13
MAP QUAD	13
LEGAL DESCRIPTION	13
LTL	14
TWP, R, SEC	16
SUBSECTION—QQQ/QQ/Q	16
UTM and ZONE	16
FEATURE TYPE.....	18
CULTURAL MATERIAL TYPE.....	20
SITE AREA	22
CULTURAL DEPTH	22
DEPTH INDICATOR.....	22
CM DENSITY	23
CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION.....	24
SECTION III: ENVIRONMENT	26
LANDFORM 1	26
LANDFORM 2	26
SLOPE/EXPOSURE.....	29
ECOSYSTEM.....	29
ELEVATION	31

VIEW, DEGREE	31
VIEW, DISTANCE	31
DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER.....	32
PERMANENT WATER TYPE.....	32
DISTANCE TO SEASONAL WATER	32
SEASONAL WATER TYPE	32
SECTION IV: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	33
OWNERSHIP	33
FIELDWORK DATE	33
SITE CONDITION.....	33
COLLECTION	33
PROBE.....	34
FORMAL TEST/EXCAVATION	34
MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION	34
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	34
RECORDED BY & DATE RECORDED	35
SECTION V: SHSND USE.....	36
ECOZONE.....	36
AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	36
CR TYPE	36
VERIFIED SITE.....	37
DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 2.....	38
ACCESS	38
DESCRIPTION OF SITE.....	38
DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL MATERIALS	38
ARTIFACT REPOSITORY	38
DESCRIPTION OF SUBSURFACE TESTING	38
DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 3.....	39
FIELD CONDITIONS.....	39
TECHNIQUES USED TO ESTIMATE SITE AREA.....	39
RATIONALE FOR SITE BOUNDARY	39
CURRENT USE OF SITE.....	39
LANDOWNER CONTACT INFORMATION	39
VEGETATION	39

VEGETATION COVER	39
SNOW COVER	39
PERSON-HOURS	40
PROJECT TITLE & SUPERVISOR	40
REPORT TITLE & AUTHOR(s)	40
CONTRACTING FIRM or AGENCY	40
DESCRIPTION OF COLLECTIONS OBSERVED & CONTACT INFORMATION	40
DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 4.....	41
STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY	41
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	41
REFERENCES CITED/COMMENTS	41
NDCRS SITE FORM: ATTACHMENTS SECTION.....	42
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP	42
SKETCH MAP	42
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS	42
NDCRS SITE FORM: CONTINUATION PAGE	43
CITED AND SELECTED REFERNCES	44
Codes of Previous Versions of the NDCRS Manual	48

INTRODUCTION

The Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation (AHP) of the State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND) has a mandate from the Federal Historic Preservation Program to increase the number of cultural resources in the state recorded at a minimum documentation level. *Minimum documentation level, as defined by the Department of Interior, is “location, style, condition, significance, or research needed to determine importance of any property”* (HCRS 1980:6). The North Dakota Cultural Resources Survey (NDCRS) site forms are designed to record cultural resources *at that level*. This manual explains how to properly complete the archeological site form. The information in the NDCRS system is used to update the comprehensive plan for management of North Dakota cultural resources.

The AHP staff encourages NDCRS system users to consult the following source for an overview of the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office and its articulation to the NDCRS:

Swenson, Fern E., Paul R. Picha, and Amy C. Bleier
2016 A Retrospective from the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. In *The National Historic Preservation Act: Past, Present, and Future*, edited by Kimball M. Banks and Ann M. Scott., pp 65-84. Routledge, New York.

NDCRS AND GIS

The AHP began incorporating site location information from the NDCRS files and the AHP Survey Manuscript Collection into a comprehensive geographic information system (GIS) format in 2002. Previously and newly recorded prehistoric archeological, historical archeological and architectural sites, site leads, isolated finds, and Class III cultural resource survey reports were digitized. The AHP staff digitized over 54,000 NDCRS files, and over 10,500 cultural resource inventories comprising the AHP Manuscript Collection during this project. In 2008, all of the previously recorded NDCRS forms and manuscripts had been digitized. Newly submitted NDCRS forms and cultural resource surveys are added upon review by AHP staff.

That project was undertaken through a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the SHSND. The datasets represented in GIS allow planners, cultural resource professionals and others to make informed decisions regarding North Dakota’s cultural resources.

In 2009, the AHP announced the development of a web viewer application that allows researchers to view and interact with the spatial data on computers in the AHP. Users of the application are not permitted to modify the spatial/attribute data. Researchers seeking cultural resource spatial data should contact AHP staff regarding appropriate protocols for data requests.

In 2017, all NDCRS files and cultural resource survey reports are available for download in PDF format at the AHP.

CULTURAL HERITAGE FORM

The [Cultural Heritage Form](#) was published online by the AHP in 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to anyone. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, and/or State officials.

The Cultural Heritage Form is not required by the [North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office](#) or the SHSND. *The Cultural Heritage Form is not a substitute for the NDCRS archeological, architectural, and historical archeological site forms.* Locations identified and recorded on the Cultural Heritage Forms will not be assigned Smithsonian Institution Trinomial System (SITS) site numbers.

HOW TO COMPLETE A NDCRS SITE FORM

The NDCRS system consists of three manuals and three site forms, delineated as: (1) archeological, (2) architectural, and (3) historical archeological. This document is the archeological manual; it guides a user through step-by-step completion of the archeological site form.

Which site form to use? If a standing structure is present, use the architectural form. If a structure is no longer standing but archeological evidence is present, such as a foundation or scatter of historic artifacts, use the historical archeological form. If the site is prehistoric, use the archeological form.

In a situation where a site has more than one component, use a combination of forms to record all the components. For example, if a historic house stands beside a stone circle and is surrounded by a scatter of historic materials, follow these steps: complete (1) the architectural form; (2) Page 1 of an archeological form and Page 1 of a historical archeological form; (3) complete the respective archeological and historical archeological Description sections; (4) complete the Attachments Section; and (5) use the same Field Code on all forms to link them together.

When a site has multiple components, **number all architectural features in consecutive order beginning with “1” prior to assigning numbers to the archeological and/or historical archeological features.** This is a necessary for database entry.

If completing an update for a site form, **do not re-number the previously recorded features.**

Page 1 of the archeological site form is arranged for entry into a digital database.

For purposes of site form discussion and data entry, the term “field” refers to a single element or piece of information. Each field is identified by a unique name. Examples of fields are Site Name, Cairn, and Additional Information.

Several resources are listed in the *Cited and Selected References* section of this document. These resources are useful for discussion and depiction of cultural resources.

General Rules for Completion of NDCRS Site Forms

1. Site forms are available for download from the AHP website (<http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html>). One paper copy of the NDCRS site form must be mailed to the AHP with a cover letter. Additionally, a PDF version of the site form and the corresponding GIS shapefiles must be uploaded to the AHP-run FTP site. **Emailed site forms are *not* accepted.**
2. Consult the appropriate manual(s) or contact the AHP with questions or concerns.
3. A blank field means “absent” or “unknown,” entering a “0” is not necessary unless it represents a unique value. If needed, explain in the Descriptive Section why the information was not collected.
4. **If “Other” is coded in a field, describe what it represents in the Additional Information field.**
5. If legal descriptions or any other piece of information exceed the space provided on Page 1, complete an additional Page 1 with: a) only those fields requiring additional space and b) the Field Code and/or SITS number.
6. Re-check all forms before submitting them to the AHP. Confirm the legal descriptions are accurate.
7. **Mail the completed form(s) with a cover letter to:**

**Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State Historical Society of North Dakota
612 East Boulevard Avenue
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505**
8. Allow up to 15 working days for processing by the AHP.

Digital Site Forms

The NDCRS site forms are available as fillable PDFs at <http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html>. To download the PDF(s) to your computer use the Save A Copy command. To complete a form, navigate to the website; download the appropriate PDF, complete, save, print, mail *one* copy to AHP, and upload a PDF version to the FTP site of the AHP. **Do not collate the paper copies in a binder. Do not include any site forms in a cultural resource report.**

The digital versions of the site forms were created in Adobe Acrobat Pro. All forms should be usable with Adobe (program download/upgrade available online). The site forms utilize dropdown menus, check boxes, and text boxes.

Steps to Digitally Complete a Site Form

1. Download the PDF(s) of the site form section(s) to be completed.
2. Open the PDF using Adobe (available online).
3. Use the Save A Copy command to name the document and save.
4. Complete the form. If it is difficult to discern where the fields are located, click the “Highlight Fields” tab (on the toolbar above, right of the document).
5. Print the form and submit to AHP. **Emailed versions of site forms are *not* accepted.**
6. Upload a PDF version of the site form to the AHP-run FTP site.
7. Upload the corresponding GIS shapefiles to the AHP-run FTP site.

How to Change Information (**UPDATE**)

The statuses of sites are dynamic and recording errors occur. The procedure for changing data is similar to that of initially recording a site. To change information complete a Page 1 and indicate “Update” at the top of the page, enter the SITS#, legal description, and data for the project. At a minimum, a Page 2 with the current condition should be completed for each feature. Changes for features should be noted in the appropriate fields and the description. Leave all fields blank that remain *unchanged*. **Do not re-number previously recorded features. Photographs must be provided to verify the current condition and any changes to the features.** Page 1 of the site form in digital format has a dropdown icon at the top, right corner of the page. Select UPDATE in that field. Mail the updated site form(s) to the address above; **emailed versions are *not* accepted.** Upload a PDF version of the updated site form and the corresponding GIS shapefiles to the AHP-run FTP site. Submit updated information for every site revisited.

If there is “no change” to the cultural resource, the best practice is to state this in the Additional Information field and enter the Fieldwork Date. Include photographs of the feature(s).

Site Leads and Isolated Finds

For purposes of the NDCRS site form, the definition of a site lead may comprise two common variants: (a) locations that have been previously reported that may be either of an historical or archeological nature but do not exhibit sufficient information for full NDCRS [SITS designation] status; or (b) newly identified locations that do not exhibit sufficient information available for full NDCRS [SITS designation] status. For example, under (a), rural post office locations

documented and reported in Douglas A. Wick's *North Dakota Place Names* (Hedemarken Collectibles 1988) are an excellent example of this variant. Similarly, site leads of an archeological nature, such as cultural material scatters, under (a) may be information collected and reported by Thad. C. Hecker and in series documents available at the [State Archives of North Dakota](#) (State Archives). Whereas, (b) may be an historical or archeological in nature where the submitter does not have sufficient information on the resource to complete a NDCRS form and receive a corresponding SITS designation. Examples in this category may include historical or archeological resources that are observed, but fall outside the project corridor where Class III Intensive Cultural Resource Inventory was performed. In both cases, NDCRS forms are to be submitted to the AHP if and when sufficient information becomes available to update their respective status from a site lead to a site with a SITS designation. These aforementioned site leads may come to an investigator's attention during the course of Class I file search performed at the AHP.

In the NDCRS database, site leads and isolated finds are differentiated from SITS numbers. The numbers assigned to site leads and isolated finds include an 'X,' for example 32BLX99999. Site forms completed for site leads minimally should contain a legal description (Page 1) and an attached topographic map depicting the location of the site lead. A site form completed for an isolated find minimally should include Page 1 filled out in its entirety and an attached topographic map depicting the location.

For the purposes of the NDCRS site forms, the definition of an isolated find (find spot) has been adopted from the Northern Border Pipeline Project in North Dakota. The Northern Border Pipeline definition is:

Archeological sites and find spots were distinguished by the nature of their archeological context and by the number of artifacts contained in the deposit. Find spots are simply locations where five or less artifacts were recovered from the ground surface where no linear dimension on the location exceeds 100 m, in other words a maximum size of ca. 1 ha. If distinct physiographic boundaries made cultural association of artifacts within these areas, unlikely, then separate find spot designations were assigned. Find spots also have no demonstrable intact, subsurface cultural deposit (Root and Gregg 1983:555-556).

Paleontological Sites

Contact the North Dakota Geological Survey (<https://www.dmr.nd.gov/ndfossil/>) for information concerning paleontological specimens (NDGS 2017). The AHP does not maintain files for paleontological sites.

Defined Non-Sites and Property Types Requiring No Formal Documentation

The following defined non-sites and property types do not require formal documentation on NDCRS site forms. If they are encountered discuss them in the project report. Consult the lead agency cultural resource specialist for project-specific requirements.

Professional judgment and common sense should be used during site recording.

- 1) Utility lines (i.e., power poles/lines, towers, telephone lines, fiber optic cable, etc.). However, historic utility facilities such as the WAPA transmission facilities (including the power lines) *must* be recorded.
- 2) Pipelines (i.e., water, gas and oil)
- 3) Elevation, bench, and section markers. However, the state line quartzite markers *must* be recorded.
- 4) Car banks (i.e., the use of abandoned cars, farm machinery, appliances, etc. to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages)
- 5) Isolated rip-rap (i.e., the use of cobbles, rock, or wood to stabilize riverbanks, stream banks, or drainages). However, WPA or CCC constructions *must* be recorded.
- 6) Isolated abandoned motorized vehicles and appliances
- 7) Farm or ranch fences and enclosures (i.e., barbed wire, chain link, buck-and-pole, or other types of pasture fence). However, corrals, roundup or load-out facilities *must* be recorded.
- 8) Unnamed two-track roads (i.e., ranch roads, seismic roads, etc.)
- 9) Recent trash (i.e., highway trash, etc.)
- 10) Producing oil/gas wells and dry hole markers
- 11) Corrugated metal culverts
- 12) Modern prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining with no associated features, cribbing, and/or less than 50 associated artifacts. Mention only in the report but do not submit a site form.
- 13) Modern field clearing rock piles consisting of large rocks and boulders. However, stone johnnys/rock cairns or towers without mortar such as butte markers, water markers, sheepherder's monuments, other monuments, etc. *must* be recorded.
- 14) Isolated, run-down/nonfunctional machinery
- 15) Active gravel/borrow pits
- 16) Railroad segments such as altered grades and tracks unassociated with other railroad features do not have to be recorded. However, *record* sidings and tracks possibly associated with major and monumental historic developments such as the railroad siding for the Garrison Dam, or any sidings and tracks associated with military Cold War development.

Of the list above, although not requiring formal documentation (NDCRS site forms/Feature #), pipelines; elevation, bench, and section markers; prospect pits associated with mineral exploration or mining that exist in a recorded site their presence should be noted in the setting section of the NDCRS form.

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM—Page 1

SECTION 1: SITE IDENTIFICATION

The Site Identification Section gathers information concerning site location and identification. Accuracy of this data is extremely important because the information is used to conduct site file searches. **An error can result in the loss of protection of a site and inhibits retrieval of information.**

SITS#

The Smithsonian Trinomial System Number (SITS) is composed of three parts: state code, county code, and site number.

State—Number “32,” designated for the state of North Dakota, is set as a default on the site forms. If the site you are recording is located in a different state please consult that state for the appropriate form(s).

County—Enter the two letter code for the county. Below is a list of the North Dakota county codes.

County	Code
Adams	AD
Barnes	BA
Benson	BE
Billings	BI
Bottineau	BU
Bowman	BO
Burke	BK
Burleigh	BL
Cass	CS
Cavalier	CV
Dickey	DI
Divide	DV
Dunn	DU
Eddy	ED
Emmons	EM
Foster	FO
Golden Valley	GV
Grand Forks	GF
Grant	GT
Griggs	GG
Hettinger	HT
Kidder	KD
La Moure	LM
Logan	LO
McHenry	MH
McIntosh	MT
McKenzie	MZ

County	Code
McLean	ML
Mercer	ME
Morton	MO
Mountrail	MN
Nelson	NE
Oliver	OL
Pembina	PB
Pierce	PI
Ramsey	RY
Ransom	RM
Renville	RV
Richland	RI
Rolette	RO
Sargent	SA
Sheridan	SH
Sioux*	SI
Slope	SL
Stark	SK
Steele	ST
Stutsman	SN
Towner	TO
Traill	TR
Walsh	WA
Ward	WD
Wells	WE
Williams	WI

*The Standing Rock Sioux Tribe assumed State Historic Preservation Officer functions for all of Sioux County effective on August 14, 1996 (National Park Service letter dated September 11, 1996 to James E. Sperry of the SHSND). The functions assumed by the tribe in Sioux County include:

- Conduct a survey and maintain an inventory of historic properties
- Review Federal undertakings pursuant to Section 106
- Carry out comprehensive historic preservation planning
- Conduct educational activities
- Advise and assist Federal and State agencies and local governments

Any projects in Sioux County should be directed to:

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe
PO Box D
Fort Yates ND 58538

Site Number—Leave blank unless a SITS number has been assigned. SITS numbers are assigned by the AHP. The number will be entered after the site form has been reviewed, and corrections made if necessary. *After review and assignment, AHP will transmit the SITS number* to the investigator for his/her records.

FIELD CODE

This field must be completed. The Field Code makes it possible to enter a temporary number, assigned by the field investigator, into the NDCRS database. The AHP also uses the Field Code in correspondence regarding the site. **The first few characters of the Field Code should be an acronym representing the name of the company/institution/agency.**

SITE NAME

Enter a site name. If there is more than one name, enter the one commonly used. If the site is unnamed, leave blank. **Do not include the word “Site” in the name.**

MAP QUAD

Enter the name of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle used to locate the site. Enter the name as it appears on the quadrangle and abbreviate only when a word is abbreviated on the map. Do not include the word “quadrangle” or “quad” or include “1:24,000” in the Map Quad field.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal location of a cultural resource should be inclusive and accurate (Figure 1). It is not sufficient, for example, to record only the center point of a site, or to include the majority of the site while excluding other portions of the site. Without the correct and complete location of a

resource, protection of the total resource is impossible. Because all records are based on legal locations, as are the North Dakota Public Service Commission's avoidance and exclusion permitting maps, the AHP needs to keep this data accurate and up-to-date.

To manually determine the legal location of a resource, complete the following steps:

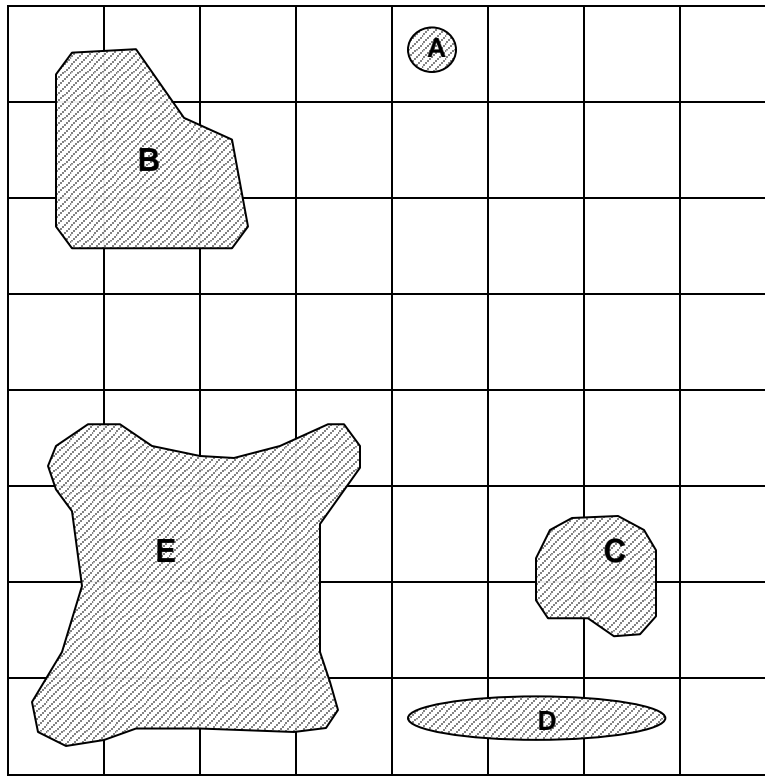
1. Depict the boundaries of the site on a USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.
2. Place the southeast corner of a "40 acre land locator" or a "land area and slope indicator" exactly on the southeast corner of the section that contains the site. Orient the locator so that its eastern edge matches the eastern boundary of the section. The southeast corner is used as the datum point because all surveyors who worked on the original land survey of North Dakota began from this location in each section; as a result, this is the most accurate point in each section.
3. Observe the boundaries of the site through the indicator; write the description of each township, range, and all quarter-sections ($\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$) that contain portions of the site (Figure 1).
4. **Condense** the legal description without losing accuracy. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ descriptors if applicable. For instance, if a site covers all of the $\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}$'s in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, the legal location would be the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section__, T__N., R__W. If a site lies in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ and the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, it would be just as accurate and more concise to write E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$. Do not use "center of" or code as "C" or "9." The center of a section has no definite boundaries and could include 1 to 160 acres.

As with any process, there are exceptions to the rule. In North Dakota there are sections that are not 640 acres. This is not a problem when a section is smaller than 640 acres as long as the land locator is positioned correctly on the southeast corner of the section. However, when the section is larger or irregular in shape and the site is situated outside the boundaries of the locator, the system breaks down. For those cases, subdivide the section into quarters, and then subdivide the quarters into quarters, etc.

LTL

Due to surveyor errors made during the original platting of North Dakota, certain areas within the Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota Nation (portions of Richland and Sargent counties) have township numbers that are duplicated outside the reservation. Therefore, in order to distinguish between duplicate township numbers, the area *within* the boundaries of the reservation is called Lake Traverse Land (LTL). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....Site is *not* within the LTL boundaries
- 1.....Site is within the LTL boundaries



Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Legal Descriptions:

Site A

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site B

NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ &
N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ &
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ &
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site C

SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ &
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ &
NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ &
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site D

S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ &
SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$
Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Site E

SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 30, T. 100 N., R. 100 W.

Figure 1: Examples of correct legal descriptions for five imaginary sites.

TWP, R, SEC

Enter the numbers for township, range, and section that describe the legal location of the site. Do not enter N for north or W for west because N and W appear on the site form by default.

SUBSECTION—QQQ/QQ/Q

Subsection designations are entered as codes. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

1.....N½

2.....E½

3.....S½

4.....W½

5.....NE¼

6.....SE¼

7.....SW¼

8.....NW¼

UTM and ZONE

Enter the Universal Trans-Mercator (UTM) Northing and Easting coordinates. Enter the correct Zone (13N or 14N). The site center is the preferable location for UTM's listed on the site form. UTM coordinates may be omitted and are not entered into the NDCRS database.

FIELD MANUAL: NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM (2017)

Feature Type Blank = Absent 1 = Present	Paleo Blank = No Yes-unspecified Clovis Goshen Folsom Agate Basin Hell Gap Plano (Cody) Post-Plano Parallel-Oblique Flaked Pryor Stemmed Caribou Lake	Archaic Blank = No Yes-unspecified Early Large Side-Notched Logan Creek Hawken Oxbow McKean/Duncan/Hanna Yonkee Pelican Lake	Woodland Blank = No Yes-unspecified Early Woodland Besant/Sonota Laurel Avonlea Middle Woodland Arvilla Kathio Blackduck Sandy Lake Charred Body Late Woodland	Late Prehistoric Blank = No Yes-unspecified Devils Lake/Sourisford Plains Village Northeastern Plains Shea Middle Missouri Painted Woods Heart River Knife River Plains Nomadic One Gun
Cultural Material Blank = Absent 1 = Present				
CM Density Blank = No cultural material 1 Sparse distribution 2 Medium distribution 3 Dense distribution 5 Medium-dense concentration(s) within a sparse scatter 6 Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter 7 Denser concentration(s) within a dense scatter 8 Isolated Find	Depth Indicator Blank = Not applicable 1 Auger 2 Cutbank/erosional feature 3 Excavation 4 Estimate 5 Shovel 6 Soil probe 7 Other	Basis for Dating 1 Date Unknown 2 Radiocarbon 3 Typology 4 Dendrochronology 5 Thermoluminescence 6 Stratigraphy 7 Patination 8 Professional judgment 9 Both Absolute & Relative	Period Unknown Blank = No 1 = Yes	
Landform 1 1 Top of 2 Bottom of 3 Side of 5 Top & Bottom of 6 Top & Side of 7 Bottom & Side of 8 Top, Bottom, & Side of	Landform 2 1 Beachline 2 Beach or river bank 3 Canyon 4 Island 5 Delta 6 Draw 7 Upland plain 8 Floodplain 9 Hill-Knoll-Bluff 10 Ridge 11 Saddle	12 Sandbar 13 Spur 14 Swale 15 Terrace 16 Alluvial fan 17 Butte 18 Foot slope 19 Other 20 Dune 21 Lacustrine plain 22 Levee	Ecosystem 1 Bottomland 2 Terraces 3 Toe slope 4 Scoria 5 Badlands 6 Upland grassland 7 Rolling grassland 8 Hardwood draw 9 Marsh 10 Ponderosa pine 11 Hilly scoria 12 Upland breaks 13 River breaks 14 Rockland 15 Choppy sandhills 16 Savanna 17 Mixed grass prairie—Dry 18 Mixed grass prairie—Wet 19 River terrace & bottomlands	
Slope/Exposure 1 North 2 Northeast 3 East 4 Southeast 5 South 6 Southwest 7 West 8 Northwest 9 Closed 10 Open				
View Degree 1 90° 2 180° 3 270° 4 360° 5 No view	View Distance 1 Excellent (5-7 miles) 2 Good (2-5 miles) 3 Fair (1-2 miles) 4 Poor (<1 mile) 5 No view	Permanent & Seasonal Water Type 1 Lake 2 Spring 3 Moving water (stream) 4 Intermittent stream 5 Intermittent pond 6 Marsh	Ownership 1 State 2 Federal 3 Private 4 Local government 5 Tribal	
Site Condition 1 Destroyed 2 Inundated 3 Very poor 4 Poor 5 Fair 6 Good 7 Excellent	Collection Blank = No cultural material 1 CM but NO collection 2 Systematic collection 3 Non-systematic 4 Completely collected	Probe Blank = No 1 Yes, Positive 2 Yes, Negative Formal Test/Excavation Blank = No 1 Yes, Positive 2 Yes, Negative	Management Recommendation 1 No further work 2 Further work 3 Impact analysis 4 Both 2 & 3 5 Avoidance—Mitigation 6 Exclusion—Preservation	

SECTION II: SITE DATA

FEATURE TYPE

Descriptive rather than functional terminology has been used in the list of feature types because the function of a site usually is unknown at the inventory stage.

The Feature Type and Cultural Material Type portions of the site form function as a checklist with a “1” used to indicate presence. Combinations of feature types and cultural material types should be used to describe all features and cultural materials (artifacts) observed at the site.

General feature types may be made more specific with use of the cultural material list. For example, a lithic scatter is coded by placing a “1” in front of CM Scatter (Feature Type list) and a “1” in front of Stone, Chipped (Cultural Material Type list). If a feature type or cultural material is not observed, leave the field blank. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....Not observed
- 1.....Site or feature type observed
- 2.....Unknown, site or feature type not observed but may be present; **valid for Grave only**

Feature Types:

Cairn—a pile or clustering of stones; size and shape vary. Rock cairns have been used for various purposes including, but not limited to, capping human burials, and ceremony, cache, trail, and boundary markers. (Cairn was added to the Feature Type list with the publication of the 2009 *NDCRS Site Form Training Manual: Archeological Sites*.) The [Cultural Heritage Form](#) was published online by the AHP in 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to anyone. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, and/or State officials.

Conical Timber Lodge—a standing structure composed of upright poles in the shape of a cone. Also referred to as a standing tipi, Hidatsa eagle trapping lodge, or winter lodge.

CM Scatter—a cultural material scatter is a concentration of artifacts within a definable area. It may include a lithic scatter, bone scatter, and/or sherd scatter, and often is synonymous with the terms “open occupation,” “campsite,” or “kill site.” This feature type can be made more specific through use of the Cultural Material Type list (see below).

Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit—an oval, shallow, man-made pit or depression typically situated on a promontory or other elevated setting with a good viewshed and used for eagle trapping. See Wilson (1929) and Bowers (1950:206-254) for information with respect to the Hidatsas and Mandans. (Eagle Trapping/Catching Pit was added to the Feature Type list with the publication

of the 2009 *NDCRS Site Form Training Manual: Archeological Sites*.) The [Cultural Heritage Form](#) was published online by the AHP in 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to anyone. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, and/or State officials.

Earthlodge Village—a site containing ruins of earthlodge houses; sites may be fortified. This site type also may be referred to as a Summer Village or Plains Village tradition occupation. If the site is fortified, also code “1” for Fortification in the Feature Type list.

Earthworks—an artificial structure made from earth, such as rampart, embankment, breastwork, or fortalice. Although mounds could fit into this category, these structures are coded separately.

Fortification—a long, narrow ditch excavated for defensive purposes. Examples are fortification ditch, entrenchment, or fosse.

Grave—a prehistoric cemetery, tomb, or any prehistoric **human interment**. If the grave is within a mound, code “1” for Mound and “1” for Grave. If the grave is a pit burial, code “1” for Pit and “1” for Grave.

Hearth—a feature that was used as a fireplace. A hearth may or may not be a Pit. It is often characterized by the presence of ash, fire-cracked rock (FCR), and/or stained soil.

Jump—a bison or animal jump is a cliff, drop-off, or steep bank where animals were driven off in order to cripple or kill them. It usually is characterized by a bone and lithic scatter at the base of a precipice. Occasionally, converging lines of stones or rock piles (drive lines) are found leading to the edge. If the feature includes drive lines also code “1” for Other Rock Features and enter drive line in the Additional Information field.

Mound—an earthwork that may contain human graves. Three types of mounds occur in the region: conical, linear, and effigy.

Other Rock Features—includes all rock features *except* cairns, stone circles, and eagle trapping/catching pits (listed separately). Common examples of Other Rock Features include arcs, drive lines, fish weirs, medicine wheels, effigies, and alignments. The [Cultural Heritage Form](#) was published online by the AHP in 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to anyone. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, and/or State officials.

Pit—a man-made hole in the ground. The category includes cache pits, post holes, post molds, refuse pits, eagle trapping/catching pits, house pits, and human or animal burial pits.

Quarry/Mine—a primary (rock outcrop) or secondary (lag) source used for procurement of lithic material. Quarry pits may occur for stone procurement such as Knife River flint. Common lithic raw materials exploited and found in North Dakota sites and their respective source areas are discussed by Ahler (2002:12.3-12.8).

Rock Art—carved, incised, ground, pecked, or painted designs on rock (pictographs and petroglyphs).

Rock Shelter—an occupation site located under a rock outcrop or in the mouth of a cave.

Stone Circle—a circle of rocks used to hold down the edges of a hide tent or for ceremonial purposes. Stone circles may be referred to as tipi rings. The [Cultural Heritage Form](#) was published online by the AHP in 2013. The form was created as a response to the call for a form to record non-archeological sites. The Cultural Heritage Form may be used to document and *initially* record traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, and/or sites of cultural and religious significance to anyone. This form is not a formal determination of significance by Federal, Tribal, and/or State officials.

Trail (prehistoric)—a rough path made cross-country by repeated passage. Only prehistoric trails should be considered. New, paved or gravel roads without historic origin are not coded as archeological trails. Historic (post-contact) trails should be coded on the historical archeological site form.

Miscellaneous—if a recorded feature type does not fit into one of the listed categories, code “1” for Miscellaneous and enter a description of the feature type in the Additional Information field on Page 1. **Use the Miscellaneous category sparingly.**

Isolated Find—an occurrence of five or less artifacts of cultural material that is not sufficiently concentrated to be classified as a site (see the Introduction section).

CULTURAL MATERIAL TYPE

If cultural materials have been observed at a site, use the list of Cultural Material Types to describe the **artifacts**. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

Blank.....Not observed

1.....Cultural material type observed

2.....Unknown, not observed but may be present; **valid for Human Remains only**

Bone (worked): any type of artifact made from bone. Examples: scapula hoe, fishhook, punch, awl, and spatula.

Ceramics (Native): any type of artifact made from baked clay. Examples: pottery, clay pipe, clay gaming pieces, and clay effigy. Historic era ceramics should be coded on a historical archeological site form.

Charcoal: a form of carbon produced by partially burning wood or organic matter and found in a cultural context.

Copper (Native): a reddish brown, malleable, ductile, and metallic element from a source such as the Great Lakes region. Non-Native copper artifacts or raw material should be coded as Trade Goods (non-Native).

Faunal Remains (skeletal): animal bone or shell showing evidence of human alteration or found in a cultural context. Tools made from animal bone or shells are not included in this category. For tools, enter a “1” in the Bone (worked) and/or Shell (worked) categories.

Fire-Cracked Rock (FCR): rock found in a cultural context that has been shattered by contact with heat.

Floral Remains: pollen, seeds, spores, or other plant parts found in association with cultural materials or features, or show evidence of food processing or preparation.

Fossil: any hardened remains or traces of plant or animal life from a previous geological age preserved in the earth’s crust.

This category includes all fossils except for fossilized wood when it has been utilized as a lithic raw material. To avoid collection of extraneous data, *leave the Fossil field blank where fossilized wood has been used as a lithic raw material.*

Contact the North Dakota Geological Survey (<https://www.dmr.nd.gov/ndfossil/>) for information about recording paleontological specimens.

Hide, Hair, Fur: non-human animal skin or pelt found in a cultural context.

Human Remains: remains of any part of a deceased human.

Projectile Point: arrowhead, spear point, or dart.

Shell (worked): artifact made from the hard outer covering of a mollusk such as a clam or gastropod.

Stone, Chipped: artifact or debitage produced by knapping (flaking) a siliceous rock. The category includes flakes, unifaces, bifaces, cores, and shatter.

Stone, Ground: stone artifact manufactured by grinding and/or polishing, including ground stone mauls, hammerstones, abraders, catlinite pipes, and gaming pieces.

Trade Goods (non-Native): artifacts, such as glass beads and metal introduced by non-Native traders.

Wood (worked): artifact made from wood such as a travois pole or an arrow shaft.

Other: any artifacts observed that do not fit into the listed categories. **Enter the name of the artifact type on Page 1 in the Additional Information field. Use this category sparingly.**

SITE AREA

Enter the area of the site in **total square meters (m²)**, not meters squared or m-x-m or feet squared or ft-x-ft or acres. For conversion factors, see Table 1. If the site area exceeds the space provided, write the total site area on Page 1 in the Additional Information field.

The minimum area of a site should be determined by observing the extent of the surface distribution of cultural material and/or features. It is understood that without extensive excavation it is difficult to determine the actual limits of a site. However, an estimate of the site area is required for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and essential to insure subsequent developments do not affect the site without proper management actions. The site area should correspond to the boundaries depicted on site form maps.

Table 1: Conversion factors.

Conversion Factors	
acres to hectares	acres x 0.405 = hectares 1 acre = 4047 square meters
yards to meters	yards x 0.914 = meters
yards ² to meters ²	yards ² x 0.836 = meters ²
feet to meters	feet x 0.3048 = meters
feet ² to meters ²	feet ² x 0.093 = meters ²
inches to centimeters	inch x 2.54 = centimeters
miles to meters	miles x 1.609 = kilometers kilometers x 1000 = meters
miles ² to kilometers ²	miles ² x 2.6 = kilometers ²
kilometers ² to meters ²	kilometers ² x 1,000,000 = meters ²

CULTURAL DEPTH

Enter **in centimeters** the greatest depth documented for cultural deposits. Leave blank if site depth is unknown.

DEPTH INDICATOR

Enter the number that best describes the method used to determine the depth of cultural deposits. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....Not applicable—depth has not been determined
- 1.....Auger
 - 2.....Cutbank or erosional feature
 - 3.....Excavation
 - 4.....Professional judgment
 - 5.....Shovel
 - 6.....Soil probe
 - 7.....Other—enter the name of the method on Page 1, Additional Information

BASIS FOR DATING

Indicate the method used to determine the period(s) of occupation. If filling out a digital site form, click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....Date unknown**
- 2.....Radiocarbon
- 3.....Typology
- 4.....Dendrochronology
- 5.....Thermoluminescence
- 6.....Geology (stratigraphy)
- 7.....Patination
- 8.....Professional judgment
- 9.....Combination of both absolute and relative dating techniques

CM DENSITY

The purpose of the Cultural Material (CM) Density field is to measure the density of the distribution of cultural material (artifacts) at the site. Select a category that best describes the site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....No cultural material**
- 1.....Sparse distribution—cultural material is widely scattered
(<1 item per square meter)
 - 2.....Medium distribution—density of materials is greater than sparse but less than dense (approximately 1 item per square meter)
 - 3.....Dense distribution—cultural material is concentrated
(>1 item per square meter)
 - 5.....Medium-dense concentration(s) within a sparse scatter
 - 6.....Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter
 - 7.....Denser concentration(s) within a dense scatter
 - 8.....Isolated Find**

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

The purpose of this section is to record the period(s) of site occupation. The method used to determine the age of component(s) should be entered in the Basis for Dating field (see above).

A blank field indicates absence of the component. If the site has multiple occupations during a period (Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric) enter them in the Additional Information field.

On the 2009 archeological site form, changes were made to this portion. First, the periods and sub-periods of occupation were refined to reflect the chronology presented in the 2008 edition of the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archeological Component*. Second, a field for the Plains Woodland period was added and the Historic field (present on earlier versions of the archeological site form) removed. **If a historic period component is present complete a historic archeological site form.** (See the Introduction section for recording multi-component sites.) Third, the Cultural/Temporal Affiliation fields no longer require codes. The Cultural/Temporal Affiliation is entered using the appropriate dropdown menu(s).

Detailed discussions of cultural/temporal affiliations across the state are available online in the [*North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archeological Component*](#).

Paleo-Indian—Occupation dates to the Paleo-Indian period, select from the following:

- Blank.....No Paleo-Indian occupation
- Yes, unspecified occupation during the Paleo-Indian period
- Clovis
- Goshen
- Folsom
- Agate Basin
- Hell Gap
- Plano (Cody)
- Post-Plano
- Parallel-Oblique Flaked
- Pryor Stemmed
- Caribou Lake

Archaic—Occupation dates to the Plains Archaic period, select from the following:

- Blank.....No Plains Archaic occupation
- Yes, unspecified occupation during the Plains Archaic period
- Early Large Side-Notched
- Logan Creek
- Hawken
- Oxbow
- McKean/Duncan/Hanna
- Yonkee

Pelican Lake

Woodland—Occupation dates to the Plains Woodland period, select from the following:

Blank.....No Plains Woodland occupation
Yes, unspecified occupation during the Plains Woodland period
Early Woodland
Sonota/Besant
Laurel
Avonlea
Middle Woodland
Late Woodland
Arvilla
Kathio
Blackduck
Sandy Lake
Charred Body

Late Prehistoric—Occupation dates to the Late Prehistoric period, select from the following:

Blank.....No Late Prehistoric occupation
Yes, unspecified occupation during the Late Prehistoric period
Devils Lake/Sourisford
Plains Village
Northeastern Plains
Shea
Middle Missouri
Painted Woods
Heart River
Knife River
Plains Nomadic
One Gun

Period Unknown

When the period of occupation is unknown, leave blank the fields for Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland, and Late Prehistoric, code “1” in the Unknown field. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code.

Blank.....*Known* period of occupation (enter period of occupation in one of the fields listed above)

1.....Unknown period of occupation

SECTION III: ENVIRONMENT

Data in this section pertains to the environmental setting of a site.

LANDFORM 1

The fields of Landform 1 and Landform 2 work in tandem to describe the topographic feature(s) where a site is situated. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code one of the following to describe the position of a site on a landform:

- 1.....Top of
- 2.....Bottom of
- 3.....Side of
- 5.....Top and Bottom of
- 6.....Top and Side of
- 7.....Bottom and Side of
- 8.....Top, Bottom, and Side of

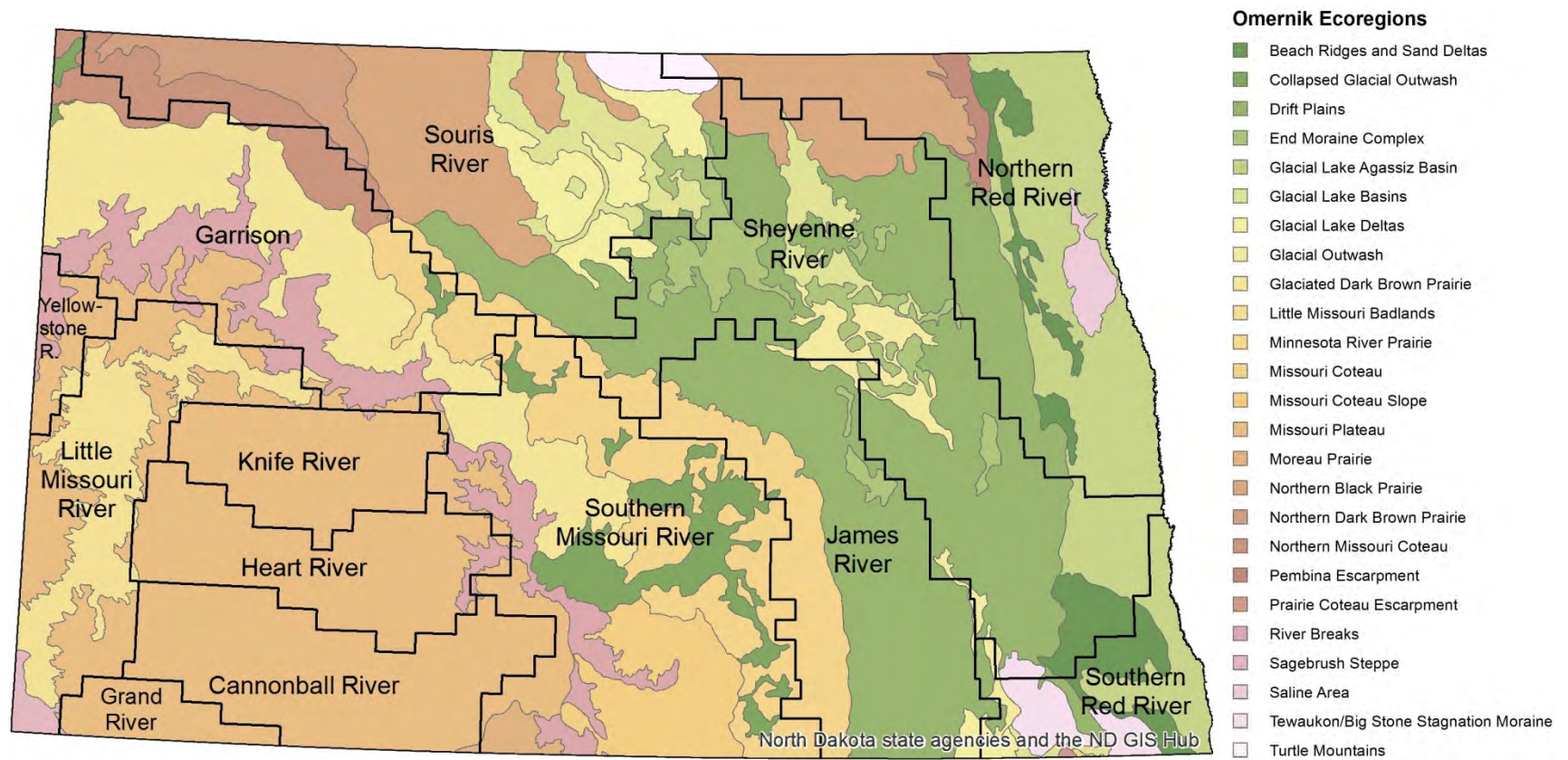
In numbers 3, 6, 7, and 8, “side of” does not mean “beside,” as in “beside a creek.” The use of “Side of” means the site was visible in the vertical face of a gully or on the slope of a hill, butte, or ridge.

LANDFORM 2

Select the type of landform that describes the setting of a site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Many of the following definitions are adapted from Merriam-Webster (2008).

1. **Beachline (glacial):** a shore of a glacial lake or glacial riverbank containing sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments.
2. **Beach or Riverbank:** a shore of a lake or the bank of a present river covered by sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments.
3. **Canyon:** a deep, narrow valley with precipitous sides often with a stream flowing through it.
4. **Island:** a tract of land surrounded by water.
5. **Delta:** the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.
6. **Draw (gully, coulee, and ravine):** an erosional trench caused by running water.
7. **Upland Plain:** a level surface of land with little or no relief, a plain.
8. **Floodplain:** the portion of a stream valley which is submerged during floods.

9. **Hill-Knoll-Bluff:** a natural elevation of land that is smaller than a mountain.
10. **Ridge:** an extended line of high ground that is more than a line of hills and has a crest that is higher than the ground on either side.
11. **Saddle:** a dip along the crest of a ridge or a low point on a spur.
12. **Sandbar:** a ridge of sand constructed by currents in a river.
13. **Spur:** an extension jutting out from a ridge which is usually lower and continually sloping; often formed by two streams cutting parallel draws down the side of a ridge.
14. **Swale:** a low-lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land.
15. **Terrace:** a level, ordinarily narrow plain; usually with a steep front bordering a river, lake, or sea.
16. **Alluvial Fan:** a fan shaped body of alluvium at the base of a steep slope; comprised of sediments transported by a stream (permanent, seasonal, or ephemeral).
17. **Butte:** an isolated hill with steep or precipitous sides.
18. **Valley Wall Foot Slopes (toe slope or colluvial slope):** gradually sloping land at the foot of a valley wall; comprised of sediments transported down the valley wall by sheet erosion and/or mass wasting.
19. **Other:** enter a description of the landform on Page 1, Additional Information field. **Use this category sparingly.**
20. **Sand Dune:** a rounded hill or ridge of sand heaped up by the wind.
21. **Lacustrine Plain:** a wide plain formed by a lake, such as a glacial lake.
22. **Levee:** vertical accretion deposits laid down along the perimeter of a river trench when flooding occurs.



Map of ecoregions (NDGIS 2017) and archeological study units (ND SHPO 2016).

SLOPE/EXPOSURE

The purpose of the Slope/Exposure field is to collect information on prehistoric locational factors. Information collected is used for predictive modeling. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....North
- 2.....Northeast
- 3.....East
- 4.....Southeast
- 5.....South
- 6.....Southwest
- 7.....West
- 8.....Northwest
- 9.....Closed
- 10...Open

If a site sits on top of a ridge or rise of land that has no observable slope, the Slope/Exposure is “Open.” If the site is situated in a cave or at the bottom of a deep, narrow gully it may be protected from the elements. In that case, the Slope/Exposure is “Closed.”

ECOSYSTEM

The following ecosystem definitions are adopted from Stewart and Stewart (1974) and the United States Forest Service (1980). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code.

Badlands and Rolling Prairie Ecosystems:

1. **Bottomland:** found in river and major drainage floodplains vegetated by cottonwood groves, willow patches, shrubs, vines, grasses, and forbs.
2. **Terraces:** composed of river and stream terraces that were once former bottomland floodplains but are now above the present water level; vegetated by dwarf sage, shrubs, wheatgrass and other grasses, thread leaf sedge, and various forbs.
3. **Toe Slope:** slopes below steep bedrock faces and breaklands vegetated by mixed grasses, thread leaf sedge, prairie junegrass, and various forbs.
4. **Scoria:** moderately steep, rounded hills capped with old water deposited fused clays called “scoria;” vegetation primarily is limited to grasses.
5. **Badlands:** rugged, deeply eroded terrain close to major rivers but beyond river breaks. Some areas are barren of plant life, but other portions support grasses, juniper, and sagebrush.

6. **Upland Grassland:** composed of hilly and steep uplands with loamy, clayey, and sandy soils that support a sparse but varied vegetative community.
7. **Rolling Grassland:** gently sloping uplands characterized by clayey, sandy, and glacial soils supporting a variety of species with medium productivity.
8. **Harwood Draw:** intermittent drainages and narrow upland drainages with a general vegetation of trees and shrubs dominated by green ash.
9. **Marsh:** depressions filled with slightly blackish water, or poorly drained soils vegetated with rushes, sedges, and marsh grasses.
10. **Ponderosa Pine:** ecosystem found primarily on north facing 10-40% slopes and on crests of hills and ridges in uplands; distinguished by a crown of Ponderosa pine.
11. **Hilly Scoria:** description of this ecosystem is a hilly form of the Scoria category.
12. **Upland Breaks:** hilly and steep uplands characterized by bedrock-capped, small, rounded hills and vegetated primarily by bluestem grass.
13. **River Breaks:** deeply dissected “badlands” adjacent to major rivers and streams, often barren of plant life but occasionally supports scattered shrubs, grasses, and forbs.
14. **Rockland:** steep, stony ground limited primarily to areas around Black Butte. Vegetation is diverse and includes trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses.

Sheyenne National Grassland Unit:

15. **Choppy Sandhills:** “gently rounded, sloping to moderately steep sand dunes on the Sheyenne Delta formed by strong winds shifting the low-lying sandy surface into dunes. Blowouts are, or have been, common” (United States Forest Service 1980:14).
16. **Savanna:** “gently rounded, sloping to moderately steep sand dunes on the Sheyenne Delta formed by strong winds shifting the low-lying sandy surface into dunes, associated with trees and shrubs” (United States Forest Service 1980:16). Slope range from 0-20%.
17. **Mixed Grass Prairie – Dry:** “Nearly level and sloping, broad, grass covered delta plain. Horizontal distance is interpreted by numerous low mounds giving a rolling aspect to the landscape” (United States Forest Service 1980:18).
18. **Mixed Grass Prairie – Wet:** “Nearly level and depressional, broad, grass covered delta plain” (United States Forest Service 1980:20).
19. **River Terrace and Bottomlands:** “Nearly level to undulating, broad, tree covered river terraces and bottom land” (United States Forest Service 1980:21).

ELEVATION

Enter the elevation of the site **in meters**. (See Table 1 for conversion factors.)

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Enter the drainage name in the Drainage System field. If completing a PDF site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate drainage name. The drainage system may differ from the nearest source of permanent water. The AHP uses the United States Geological Survey 8-digit hydrologic unit map of North Dakota. Drainage system data is available online at <https://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html> (USGS 2017), or contact the NDCRS Coordinator for shapefiles.

VIEW, DEGREE

The View, Degree field is intended to collect information for predictive modeling. It is used in conjunction with View, Distance.

Record the best possible view from the site. Stand and observe the view in all directions. Decide which direction(s) provide the best view from the site. Then, estimate the number of degrees of the view. For instance, if there is a good view in all directions, the View, Degree is 360°. If the best view is only to the north, the View, Degree is 90°. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....90°
- 2.....180°
- 3.....270°
- 4.....360°
- 5.....No view

VIEW, DISTANCE

Stand at the site and describe the quality of the view. Estimate the distance you can see in the direction of the best view. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....Excellent (5+ miles)
- 2.....Good (2 – 5 miles)
- 3.....Fair (1 -2 miles)
- 4.....Poor (less than 1 mile)
- 5.....No view

DISTANCE TO PERMANENT WATER

Record the distance **in meters** to the nearest source of permanent water (see Table 1 for conversion factors). Do not consider recent man-made reservoirs and drainage ditches as prehistoric water sources. In some cases, the stream listed for Drainage System will be the nearest source of permanent water but not always. If another permanent body of water is closer to the site, enter the distance to that body of water rather than the distance to the Drainage System.

PERMANENT WATER TYPE

Select a water type for the source of permanent water. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....Lake
- 2.....Spring
- 3.....Moving water (stream or river)
- 4.....Intermittent moving water
- 5.....Intermittent pond
- 6.....Marsh

DISTANCE TO SEASONAL WATER

Record the distance **in meters** to the nearest source of seasonal water (see Table 1 for conversion factors).

SEASONAL WATER TYPE

Select a water type for the source of seasonal water. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....Lake
- 2.....Spring
- 3.....Moving water (stream or river)
- 4.....Intermittent moving water
- 5.....Intermittent pond
- 6.....Marsh

SECTION IV: CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

OWNERSHIP

Select the category that describes the type of landownership. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....State
- 2.....Federal
- 3.....Private
- 4.....Local government (city, county, township)
- 5.....Tribal

FIELDWORK DATE

Enter **in order of month/day/year** when the site was recorded. If the site form is updated by a revisit to the site, testing, and/or excavation the date on the updated site form should reflect this. Entry in this field is **required for all NDCRS forms** submitted to the AHP.

SITE CONDITION

Enter the condition of the site. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....Destroyed—site eradicated
- 2.....Inundated—site under water
- 3.....Very poor—more than 75% of site disturbed
- 4.....Poor—50 – 75% of site disturbed
- 5.....Fair—25 – 50% of site has been disturbed
- 6.....Good—less than 25% of site disturbed
- 7.....Excellent—site is relatively undisturbed

COLLECTION

Record whether cultural material (artifacts, not features) was observed at the site and if collection was made. **Leave blank if no entries are made on the Cultural Material Type list** (see above). If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....No cultural material observed
- 1.....Cultural material observed but no collection made**
- 2.....Systematic collection made
- 3.....Non-systematic collection made
- 4.....Site completely collected

PROBE

The Probe field is intended to provide a record of sites where **shovel and/or auger probes** have been conducted. When a site is probed, notify the AHP and complete an update to the existing site form. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....Site *not* probed
- 1.....Site probed, subsurface cultural deposit found
- 2.....Site probe, nothing found

FORMAL TEST/EXCAVATION

The Formal Test/Excavation field concerns **formal testing (at least one 1-x-1-m test unit) and/or full-scale excavation**. Notify the AHP and submit update(s) to the site form as research progresses. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- Blank.....Site *not* formally tested/excavated
- 1.....Site formally tested/excavated, cultural deposits found
- 2.....Site formally tested/excavated, nothing found

MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATION

The investigator must make a management recommendation for the site. **The Management Recommendation is the recommendation of the field investigator, not necessarily that of Federal, State or Tribal officials**. Do not leave the field blank. If filling out a digital site form click the dropdown arrow and select the appropriate code. Code as follows:

- 1.....No further work
- 2.....Further evaluation; testing, resurvey, or some form of research is needed before further recommendations can be made
- 3.....Impact analysis; analyze construction plans to evaluate impacts and/or check the feasibility of avoidance
- 4.....Additional evaluation and impact analysis (both “2” and “3”)
- 5.....Avoidance; the site should be avoided. If the site cannot be avoided, mitigation is required
- 6.....Exclusion; impacts to the site cannot be mitigated; the site must be preserved

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Use the Additional Information field to explain any “Miscellaneous” and/or “Other” categories identified in previous fields. Additional Information also may be used to enter data about the site the investigator feels should be in the database or quickly referenced.

RECORDED BY & DATE RECORDED

At the bottom of each page the person(s) completing the site form must provide the first and last **name of the person(s) who recorded the site and the date on which the site was recorded.**

This information is necessary as part of the site history and correspondence between site investigators and the AHP. **Entries in these fields are required for all NDCRS forms submitted to the AHP and must be completed before submission for number assignment.**

SECTION V: SHSND USE

Information in this section will be entered by the AHP.

ECOZONE

The AHP staff codes the Ecozone field. The Ecozone corresponds to the study units discussed in the *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archeological Component* (SHSND 2016). The study units were derived from the drainage basins as depicted on the (8-digit) Hydrological Unit Map of North Dakota (1974) prepared by the US Geological Survey.

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

AHP staff codes the category of site significance from the following:

- 1.....Archeological
- 2.....Architectural
- 3.....Historical

CR TYPE

The categories and definitions for this field are from the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.3). AHP staff codes as follows:

- 1.....**Site:** the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself maintains historical or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples include a battlefield or mound.
- 2.....**Building:** a structure created to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may refer to a historically related complex such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- 3.....**Structure:** a work made up of interdependent and interrelated parts in a definite pattern of organization. Constructed by man, it is often an engineering project large in scale. Examples include a railroad bridge or lighthouse.
- 4.....**Object:** a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical or scientific value that may be, by nature or design, movable yet related to a specific setting or environment. Examples include a monument or a pictographic rock not in its original setting. Examples include a steamboat or memorial marker.

- 5.....**District:** a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

VERIFIED SITE

A site that has been visited and properly recorded by a professional is considered a verified site.

A site that has been incompletely recorded or reported by a non-professional is an unverified site.

AHP staff codes as follows:

Blank.....Site *not* verified by a professional

1.....Site verified by a professional

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 2

ACCESS

Access describes a route to the site. Start at a known point, such as a town or a highway junction, and trace the route, including mileage and direction. A hypothetical example is: “From junction of US 83 go north five miles. Turn west and continue for two miles. Turn south through a gate and drive 1.75 miles until you reach the bridge across Fred’s Creek. The site is on the creek bank two miles west of the bridge.”

DESCRIPTION OF SITE

The site description should provide a general overview and summary of the site, including any observed features. Describe the present condition of the site, its environment, and its general contents. Create a site sketch map and include it in the Attachments Section (see below).

DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

Cultural material includes artifacts observed at the site (not features). The description should **detail items coded as present in the Cultural Material Type list on Page 1** (see above). Quantify and identify raw materials utilized and artifact types. **Include photos and sketches of diagnostic items** such as projectile points and pottery as attachments to the site form (see below).

Enter the number of artifacts observed and the number of artifacts collected from the site. If the number of items is large, an estimate is permissible.

ARTIFACT REPOSITORY

If cultural materials were collected, list the place of curation.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBSURFACE TESTING

Briefly describe the **number, location, type, and depth** of any subsurface probe, formal test unit and/or full-scale excavation. Plot the location on the attached sketch map. Discuss the results in the Statement of Significance. A more detailed description of subsurface work ought to be provided in a cultural resources report (see below).

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 3

FIELD CONDITIONS

Check the appropriate variables describing the field conditions of the site during recording. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the field condition and a checkmark will be inserted.

TECHNIQUES USED TO ESTIMATE SITE AREA

Indicate the field technique(s) used to estimate the site area reported on Page 1. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the technique(s) used and a checkmark will be inserted.

RATIONALE FOR SITE BOUNDARY

Specify the rationale behind site boundary delineation. If filling out a digital site form click to the right of the appropriate method and a checkmark will be inserted.

CURRENT USE OF SITE

Enter the current use of the site.

LANDOWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

Provide contact information for the landowner so that he/she can be notified if the site is revisited or further information is needed.

VEGETATION

Enter a brief description of the vegetation at the site.

VEGETATION COVER

Estimate the percentage of the ground visible at the time of observation. Because ground surface visibility decreases with growth of vegetation, it is essential to indicate the percent of visible ground.

SNOW COVER

Estimate the percentage of ground surface obscured by snow and/or ice. See pages 14 and 15 of the *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects* (SHSND 2016) (<http://history.nd.gov/hp/siguidelines.html>) for cultural resource work during the winter season.

PERSON-HOURS

Estimate the number of person-hours spent recording/updating the site.

PROJECT TITLE & SUPERVISOR REPORT TITLE & AUTHOR(s) CONTRACTING FIRM or AGENCY

List the project title and supervisor. List the report title and author(s). List the employer of the supervisor and author(s).

DESCRIPTION OF COLLECTIONS OBSERVED & CONTACT INFORMATION

If any private collection(s) from the site was examined, describe the artifacts. Quantify and discuss raw materials and artifact types. Also, provide contact information for the owner(s) of the collection(s).

NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

DESCRIPTIVE SECTION—PAGE 4

STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY

The Statement of Integrity is that of the field investigator, not necessarily Federal, State, or Tribal officials.

Integrity is a quality measured in terms of setting, material, workmanship, style, feeling, and association, the combination of which provides an existing or restorable context that allows for the interpretation and recovery of scientific data. Write a statement that describes the integrity, or lack thereof, for the cultural resource at the time of recording. **This item must be completed.**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Statement of Significance is that of the field investigator, not necessarily Federal, State, or Tribal officials.

The statement of significance should address the significance of the cultural resource, as it now exists; it may broadly or specifically relate to an archeological context on a local, regional, state, or national level. It should convey the importance of the cultural resource and should summarize the events, personalities, historic occupations, or activities that contribute to the cultural resource's significance. Identify secondary contexts associated with the site. If the cultural resource is *not* significant, write a statement that describes the reason(s) why it is not significant. **This item must be completed.**

REFERENCES CITED/COMMENTS

The References Cited/Comments field provides space for references cited, including websites, and comments.

NDCRS SITE FORM: ATTACHMENTS SECTION

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Print the portion of the USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle that shows the site location and surrounding area. Include the name of the topographic quadrangle and the legal location of the site on the map. The scale of the reproduced map should be 1:24,000. Plot the boundaries of the site on the topographic map. For sites that have not been excavated, plot the visible surface extent of the site.

The AHP uses the topographic map to check the site's legal description. To ensure maximum accuracy, the plotted **topographic map should match the sketch map in shape and orientation.**

SKETCH MAP

A sketch map should be prepared at the site. The final version should **include a north arrow, scale, legend, site boundaries, and locations of features and artifact concentrations. Label the features and artifact concentrations.**

If aerial imagery is used provide the year the aerial imagery was taken.

Landmarks and natural features, such as trees, streams, rivers, fences, bench markers, access roads, railroads, and trails, should be included on the sketch map. Contour markings should be sketched to help others relocate the site on a topographic map or outdoors.

The sketch map should be to scale, providing an accurate plot of the site. The final version should be archival quality. **Indicate the scale on the map. Label the features and artifact concentrations.**

Contact the appropriate federal, state or tribal officials for specific sketch and mapping requirements that they may issue.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Include photographs of the site. Photographs are part of the site record. Photographs should be in focus and **labeled with captions identifying the orientation and numbered feature(s)** captured.

Photographic Identification: A photographic caption should include feature or artifact identification. Photographs of the site should be cataloged so that they can be retrieved.

Storage Location: Photographs of the site should be properly stored to insure a permanent inventory of the cultural resource and a record of work undertaken.

To summarize, the topographic map shows a site's legal location and its relationship to a large area. The sketch map shows relationships between artifacts, cultural features, and natural features within the site.

NDCRS SITE FORM: CONTINUATION PAGE

A Continuation Page contains information that exceeds the space available in other sections of the site form. **Identification of the site form field or section must be included** on the Continuation Page to cross-reference the information.

CITED AND SELECTED REFERENCES

Ahler, Stanley A. (editor)

1994 *A Working Manual for Field and Laboratory Techniques and Methods for the 1992-1996 Lake Ilo Archeological Project*. Submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, Colorado.

2002 *Prehistory on First Street NE: The Archeology of Scattered Village in Mandan, North Dakota*. Report Submitted to the North Dakota Department of Transportation, Bismarck. Electronic document, <http://www.dot.nd.gov/public/education/scatteredvillage.htm>, accessed February 8, 2017.

Bowers, Alfred W.

1950 *Mandan Social and Ceremonial Organization*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Department of Environment and Primary Industries

2017 Groundcovering Measuring Tool. Electronic document, <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/farm-management/soil-and-water/erosion/groundcovering-measuring-tool>, accessed February 8, 2017.

Department of Mineral Resources

2017 North Dakota Industrial Commission, Department of Mineral Resources. Electronic document, <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/>, accessed February 8, 2017.

Floodman, Mervin G.

2012 *Prehistory on the Dakota Prairie Grasslands: An Overview*. Dakota Prairie Grasslands, United States Forest Service.

Google Earth

2017 Google Earth. Electronic document, <https://www.google.com/earth/>, accessed March 1, 2017.

Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS)

1980 *Fiscal Year 1980 Apportionment Principles*. Manuscript on file, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

Merriam-Webster Online

2017 Dictionary and Thesaurus. Electronic document, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>, accessed February 8, 2017.

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

2002 Recordation Standards and Evaluation Guidelines for Stone Circle Sites. Planning Bulletin No. 22. Electronic document, https://mhs.mt.gov/Portals/11/shpo/docs/TIPI_RING_REGS.pdf, accessed March 22, 2017.

2017 Stone Circle Forms. Electronic document, <http://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/forms>, accessed February 8, 2017.

National Park Service (NPS)

2017 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/>, accessed March 8, 2017.

2017 National Register of Historic Places Official Website. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/nr/>, accessed March 8, 2017.

2017 Secretary's Standards—Evaluation. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_3.htm, accessed March 8, 2017.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2017 Web Soil Survey. Electronic document, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>, accessed March 1, 2017.

Neotoma Paleoecology Database

2017 Neotoma Explorer. Electronic document, <https://www.neotomadb.org/data/category/explorer>, accessed March 1, 2017.

North Dakota Legislative Branch

2017 North Dakota Century Code. Electronic document, <http://www.legis.nd.gov/general-information/north-dakota-century-code>, accessed March 1, 2017.

North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT)

2017 Cultural Resources. Electronic document, <https://www.dot.nd.gov/divisions/environmental/culturalresources.htm>, accessed March 1, 2017.

North Dakota Geographic Information Systems (NDGIS)

2017 North Dakota Geographic Information Systems. Electronic document, <https://www.nd.gov/itd/statewide-alliances/gis>, accessed February 8, 2017.

North Dakota Geological Survey (NDGS)

2017 Department of Mineral Resources Geological Survey. Electronic document, <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/ndgs/>, accessed March 1, 2017.

2017 Paleontology. Electronic document, <https://www.dmr.nd.gov/ndfossil/>, accessed March 7, 2017.

North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (ND SHPO)

2016 *North Dakota Comprehensive Plan for Historic Preservation: Archeological Component*. Electronic document, http://history.nd.gov/hp/stateplan_arch.html, accessed March 1, 2017.

2015 *Historic Preservation in North Dakota, 2010-2015: A Statewide Comprehensive Plan*. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/planwhypreserve.html>, accessed March 1, 2017.

2013 Cultural Heritage Form. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html>, accessed March 1, 2017.

Root, Matthew J., and Michael L. Gregg

1983 *Archeology of the Northern Border Pipeline, North Dakota: Survey and Background Information*. Department of Anthropology and Archeology, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. Submitted to Northern Border Pipeline Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Society for American Archeology (SAA)

2014 Editorial Policy, Information for Authors, and Style Guide. Electronic document, http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/Publications/StyleGuide/StyleGuide_Final_813.pdf, accessed March 1, 2017.

State Archives of North Dakota

2017 State Archives. Electronic document, <http://history.nd.gov/archives/index.html>, accessed March 7, 2017.

State Historical Society of North Dakota (SHSND)

2016 *North Dakota SHPO Guidelines Manual for Cultural Resource Inventory Projects: Revised Edition*. Electronic document <http://history.nd.gov/hp/hpforms.html>, accessed March 1, 2017.

Stewart, Earl E., and Robert E. Stewart

1974 *A Multiple Land Use Study for a Nine County Area of Southwestern North Dakota*. Little Missouri Grasslands Study, North Dakota State University, Fargo.

Swenson, Fern E., Paul R. Picha, and Amy C. Bleier

2016 A Retrospective from the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office. In *The National Historic Preservation Act: Past, Present, and Future*, edited by Kimball M. Banks and Ann M. Scott, pp. 65-84. Routledge, New York.

United States Forest Service (USFS)

1980 *Sheyenne National Grassland Management Plan: Final Environmental Impact Statement*. Report on file, Custer National Forest Supervisor's Office, Billings, Montana.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)

2017 Hydrologic Unit Maps. Electronic document, <https://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html>, accessed March 7, 2017.

2017 National Map Viewer. Electronic document, <https://viewer.nationalmap.gov/viewer/>, accessed March 1, 2017.

2017 USGS Topographic Maps. Electronic document,
<https://www.usgs.gov/products/maps/topo-maps>, accessed March 1, 2017.

Wick, Douglas A.

1988 *North Dakota Place Names*. Hedemarken Collectibles, Bismarck, North Dakota. Privately printed. On file, Archaeology and Historic Preservation Division Library, State Historical Society of North Dakota, Bismarck.

Wilson, Gilbert L.

1929 Hidatsa Eagle Trapping. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* 30:99-245.

Codes of Previous Versions of the NDCRS Manual

FIELD MANUAL: NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM (2015)

Feature Type Blank = Absent 1 = Present	Paleo Blank = No Yes-unspecified Clovis Goshen Folsom Agate Basin Hell Gap Plano (Cody) Post-Plano Parallel-Oblique Flaked Pryor Stemmed Caribou Lake	Archaic Blank = No Yes-unspecified Early Large Side-Notched Logan Creek Hawken Oxbow McKean/Duncan/Hanna Yonkee Pelican Lake	Woodland Blank = No Yes-unspecified Early Woodland Besant/Sonota Laurel Avonlea Middle Woodland Arvilla Kathio Blackduck Sandy Lake Charred Body Late Woodland	Late Prehistoric Blank = No Yes-unspecified Devils Lake/Sourisford Plains Village Northeastern Plains Shea Middle Missouri Painted Woods Heart River Knife River Plains Nomadic One Gun
Cultural Material Blank = Absent 1 = Present				
CM Density Blank = No cultural material 1 Sparse distribution 2 Medium distribution 3 Dense distribution 5 Medium-dense concentration(s) within a sparse scatter 6 Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter 7 Denser concentration(s) within a dense scatter 8 Isolate	Depth Indicator Blank = Not applicable 1 Auger 2 Cutbank/erosional feature 3 Excavation 4 Estimate 5 Shovel 6 Soil probe 7 Other	Basis for Dating 1 Date Unknown 2 Radiocarbon 3 Typology 4 Dendrochronology 5 Thermoluminescence 6 Stratigraphy 7 Patination 8 Professional judgment 9 Both Absolute & Relative	Period Unknown Blank = No 1 = Yes	
Landform 1 1 Top of 2 Bottom of 3 Side of 5 Top & Bottom of 6 Top & Side of 7 Bottom & Side of 8 Top, Bottom, & Side of	Landform 2 1 Beachline 2 Beach or river bank 3 Canyon 4 Island 5 Delta 6 Draw 7 Upland plain 8 Floodplain 9 Hill-Knoll-Bluff 10 Ridge 11 Saddle	12 Sandbar 13 Spur 14 Swale 15 Terrace 16 Alluvial fan 17 Butte 18 Foot slope 19 Other 20 Dune 21 Lacustrine plain 22 Levee	Ecosystem 1 Bottomland 2 Terraces 3 Toe slope 4 Scoria 5 Badlands 6 Upland grassland 7 Rolling grassland 8 Hardwood draw 9 Marsh 10 Ponderosa pine 11 Hilly scoria 12 Upland breaks 13 River breaks 14 Rockland 15 Choppy sandhills 16 Savanna 17 Mixed grass prairie—Dry 18 Mixed grass prairie—Wet 19 River terrace & bottomlands	
Slope/Exposure 1 North 2 Northeast 3 East 4 Southeast 5 South 6 Southwest 7 West 8 Northwest 9 Closed 10 Open				
View Degree 1 90° 2 180° 3 270° 4 360° 5 No view	View Distance 1 Excellent (5-7 miles) 2 Good (2-5 miles) 3 Fair (1-2 miles) 4 Poor (<1 mile) 5 No view	Permanent & Seasonal Water Type 1 Lake 2 Spring 3 Moving water (stream) 4 Intermittent stream 5 Intermittent pond 6 Marsh	Ownership 1 State 2 Federal 3 Private 4 Local government 5 Tribal	
Site Condition 1 Destroyed 2 Inundated 3 Very poor 4 Poor 5 Fair 6 Good 7 Excellent	Collection Blank = No cultural material 1 <i>CM but NO collection</i> 2 Systematic collection 3 Non-systematic 4 Completely collected	Probe Blank = No 1 Yes, Positive 2 Yes, Negative	Management Recommendation 1 No further work 2 Further work 3 Impact analysis 4 Both 2 & 3 5 Avoidance—Mitigation 6 Exclusion—Preservation	
		Formal Test/Excavation Blank = No 1 Yes, Positive 2 Yes, Negative		

FIELD MANUAL: NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM (2009)

Feature Type Blank = Absent 1 = Present	Paleo Blank = No Yes-unspecified Clovis Goshen Folsom Agate Basin Hell Gap Plano (Cody) Post-Plano Parallel-Oblique Flaked Pryor Stemmed Caribou Lake	Archaic Blank = No Yes-unspecified Early Large Side-Notched Logan Creek Hawken Oxbow McKean/Duncan/Hanna Yonkee Pelican Lake	Woodland Blank = No Yes-unspecified Early Woodland Besant/Sonota Laurel Avonlea Middle Woodland Arvilla Kathio Blackduck Sandy Lake Charred Body Late Woodland	Late Prehistoric Blank = No Yes-unspecified Devils Lake/Sourisford Plains Village Northeastern Plains Shea Middle Missouri Painted Woods Heart River Knife River Plains Nomadic One Gun
Cultural Material Blank = Absent 1 = Present				
CM Density Blank = No cultural material 1 Sparse distribution 2 Medium distribution 3 Dense distribution 5 Medium-dense concentration(s) within a sparse scatter 6 Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter 7 Denser concentration(s) within a dense scatter 8 Isolate		Depth Indicator Blank = Not applicable 1 Auger 2 Cutbank/erosional feature 3 Excavation 4 Estimate 5 Shovel 6 Soil probe 7 Other	Basis for Dating 1 Date Unknown 2 Radiocarbon 3 Typology 4 Dendrochronology 5 Thermoluminescence 6 Stratigraphy 7 Patination 8 Professional judgment 9 Both Absolute & Relative	Period Unknown Blank = No 1 = Yes
Landform 1 1 Top of 2 Bottom of 3 Side of 5 Top & Bottom of 6 Top & Side of 7 Bottom & Side of 8 Top, Bottom, & Side of		Landform 2 1 Beachline (glacial) 2 Beach or river bank 3 Canyon 4 Island 5 Delta 6 Draw 7 Upland plain 8 Floodplain 9 Hill-Knoll-Bluff 10 Ridge 11 Saddle 12 Sandbar 13 Spur 14 Swale 15 Terrace 16 Alluvial fan 17 Butte 18 Foot slope 19 Other 20 Dune 21 Lacustrine plain 22 Levee		Ecosystem 1 Bottomland 2 Terraces 3 Toe slope 4 Scoria 5 Badlands 6 Upland grassland 7 Rolling grassland 8 Hardwood draw 9 Marsh 10 Ponderosa pine 11 Hilly scoria 12 Upland breaks 13 River breaks 14 Rockland 15 Choppy sandhills 16 Savanna 17 Mixed grass prairie—Dry 18 Mixed grass prairie—Wet 19 River terrace & bottomlands
Slope/Exposure 1 North 2 Northeast 3 East 4 Southeast 5 South 6 Southwest 7 West 8 Northwest 9 Closed 10 Open				
View Degree 1 90° 2 180° 3 270° 4 360° 5 No view	View Distance 1 Excellent (5-7 miles) 2 Good (2-5 miles) 3 Fair (1-2 miles) 4 Poor (<1 mile) 5 No view	Permanent & Seasonal Water Type 1 Lake 2 Spring 3 Moving water (stream) 4 Intermittent stream 5 Intermittent pond 6 Marsh		Ownership 1 State 2 Federal 3 Private 4 Local government 5 Tribal
Site Condition 1 Destroyed 2 Inundated 3 Very poor 4 Poor 5 Fair 6 Good 7 Excellent		Test/Probe Blank = No 1 Yes, Positive 2 Yes, Negative Excavation Blank = No 1 Yes, Positive 2 Yes, Negative		Management Recommendation 1 No further work 2 Further work 3 Impact analysis 4 Both 2 & 3 5 Avoidance—Mitigation 6 Exclusion—Preservation
Collection Blank = No cultural material 1 CM but NO collection 2 Systematic collection 3 Non-systematic 4 Completely collected				

FEATURE TYPE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	DEPTH INDICATOR	PALEO
0. or blank Absent	0 or blank. Absent	0. Not applicable	0. No
1. Present	1. Present	1. Auger	1. Yes-unspecified
2. Probable	2. Probable	2. Cutbank or erosional feature	2. Pre-Clovis
ARCHAIC		3. Excavation	3. Clovis
0. No			4. Folsom
1. Yes-unspecified	LATE PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC	5. Plano
2. Early Large Side-Notched	0. No	0. No	6. Post-Plano
3. McKean/Duncan/Hanna	1. Yes-unspecified	1. Yes-unspecified	7. Goshen
4. Oxbow	2. Avonlea	2. Arapaho	CM DENSITY
5. Pelican Lake	3. Late Woodland	3. Arikara	0. No cultural material
6. Besant	4. Arvilla	4. Assiniboine	1. Sparse distribution
7. Pre-ceramic	5. Blackduck	5. Blackfoot	2. Medium distribution
8. Early Woodland	6. Devilslake/ Sourisford	6. Cheyenne	3. Dense distribution
9. Middle Woodland	7. Plains Village	7. Chippewa	4.
BASIS FOR DATING	8. Plains Nomadic	8. Cree	5. Medium-dense concentration within a sparse scatter
1. Date Unknown	9. Sandy Lake	9. Crow	6. Dense concentration(s) within a medium scatter
2. Radiocarbon	6. Geology	10. Euro-American	7. Denser concen- tration(s) within a dense scatter
3. Typology	7. Patination	11. Hidatsa	8. Isolate
4. Dendrochronology	8. Professional Judgement	12. Mandan	
5. Thermoluminescence	9. Both Absolute & Relative		
LANDFORM 1	LANDFORM 2	SLOPE/EXPOSURE	VIEW, DEGREE
1. Top of	1. Beachline (glacial)	10. Ridge	1. 90°
2. Bottom of	2. Beach or riverbank	11. Saddle	2. 180°
3. Side of	3. Canyon	12. Sandbar	3. 270°
4.	4. Island	13. Spur	4. 360°
5. Top and Bottom of	5. Delta	14. Swale	5. No View
6. Top and Side of	6. Draw	15. Terrace	
7. Bottom and Side of	7. Upland plain	16. A. Fan	
8. Top, Bottom, & Side	8. Floodplain	17. Butte	
VIEW, DISTANCE	9. Hill-Knoll-Bluff	18. F. Slope	
	PERM & SEAS WATER TYPE	19. Other	
1. Excellent (5-7miles)	1. Lake	20. Dune	
2. Good (2-5 miles)	2. Spring	21. Lacustrian Plain	
3. Fair (1-2 miles)	3. Moving Water (Stream)	22. Levee	
4. Poor (less than 1 mile)	4. Intermittent Stream	ECOSYSTEM	
5. No View	5. Intermittent Pond	0. Unknown	7. Rotting Grassland
OWNERSHIP	6. Marsh	1. Bottomland	8. Hardwood Draw
1. State	SITE CONDITION	2. Terraces	9. Marsh
2. Federal		3. Toe Slope	10. Ponderosa Pine
3. Private	1. Destroyed	4. Scoria	11. Hilly Scoria
4. Local Government	2. Inundated	5. Badlands	12. Upland Breaks
5. Reservation	3. Very Poor	6. Upland Grassland	13. River Breaks
MANAGEMENT RECOMM.	4. Poor		14. Rockland
	5. Fair		15. Choppy Sandhills
1. No Further Work	6. Good		16. Savanna
2. Further Work	7. Excellent		17. Mixed Grass Prairie-Dry
3. Impact Analysis	CR TYPE		18. Mixed Grass Prairie-Wet
4. Both 2 & 3	0. Unknown		19. River Terrace and Bottom Lands
5. Avoidance-Mitigation	1. Site	NATIONAL & STATE REGISTER	
6. Exclusion-Preservation	2. Building	0. Undetermined	TEST & EXCAVATION
AREA SIGNF.	3. Structure	1. Listed	0. No
1. Archeological	4. Object	2. Nominated	1. Yes, Results Positive
2. Architectural	5. District	3. Eligible	2. Yes, Results Negative
3. Historical		4. Not Eligible	
4. Paleontological		5. Determined Eligible	
		6. Eligible as Part of a District	
		E C F AND T F	
		1. Exclusion Area	
		2. Avoidance Area	
		3. Area of Concern	

1986

OFFICE

FIELD MANUAL
NDCRS ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

I. SITE DESCRIPTION		II. ENVIRONMENT		III. C.R.M.		IV. OFFICE	
<u>SITE TYPE</u>	<u>CULTURAL MATERIAL</u>	<u>DEPTH INDICATOR</u>	<u>PALEO</u>	<u>LANDFORM 1</u>	<u>LANDFORM 2</u>	<u>SLOPE/EXPOSURE</u>	<u>VIEW, DEGREE</u>
0. or blank Absent	0 or blank. Absent	0. Not applicable	4. Guess	0. Unknown	0. Unknown	0. Unknown	0. Unknown
1. Present	1. Present	1. Auger	5. Shovel	1. Top of	1. Beachline (glacial)	1. North	1. 90°
2. Unknown	2. Unknown	2. Cutbank or erosional feature	6. Soil Probe	2. Bottom of	2. Beach or riverbank	2. Northeast	2. 180°
<u>ARCHAIC</u>		3. Excavation	7. Other	3. Side of	3. Canyon	3. East	3. 270°
0. No				4. Unknown	4. Island	4. Southeast	4. 360°
1. Yes-unspecified				5. Top and Bottom of	5. Delta	5. South	5. No View
2. Early Large Side-Notched				6. Top and Side of	6. Draw	6. Southwest	
3. McKean/Duncan/Hanna				7. Bottom and Side of	7. Flat (Upland)	7. West	
4. Oxbow				8. Top, Bottom, & Side	8. Floodplain	8. Northwest	
5. Pelican Lake				<u>VIEW, DISTANCE</u>	9. Hill	9. Closed	
6. Besant				0. Unknown	<u>PERM & SEAS WATER TYPE</u>	10. Open	
7. Pre-ceramic				1. Excellent (5-7miles)	0. Unknown		
8. Early Woodland				2. Good (2-5 miles)	1. Lake		
9. Middle Woodland				3. Fair (1-2 miles)	2. Spring		
<u>BASIS FOR DATING</u>				4. Poor (less than 1 mile)	3. Moving Water (Stream)		
0. Unknown				5. No View	4. Intermittent Moving Water		
1. Date Unknown				<u>OWNERSHIP</u>	5. Intermittent Pond		
2. Radio-carbon				0. Unknown	6. Marsh		
3. Typology				1. State			
4. Dendrochronology				2. Federal			
5. Thermoluminescence				3. Private			
				4. Local Government			
				5. Reservation			
				<u>MANAGEMENT RECOMM.</u>			
				0. Unknown			
				1. No Further Work			
				2. Further Work			
				3. Impact Analysis			
				4. Both 2 & 3			
				5. Avoidance-Mitigation			
				6. Exclusion-Preservation			
				<u>AREA SIGNF.</u>			
				1. Archeological			
				2. Architectural			
				3. Historical			
				4. Paleontological			

Pre-1982

1923 verified
Sites

2295.00

NORTH DAKOTA
CULTURAL RESOURCES
DATA BANK MANUAL

sw ne sw

CODED SECTION
INTRODUCTION

This manual is designed to instruct field personnel in the use of the North Dakota Cultural Resources Data Bank Form, a form which is to be used to record the location, environment and descriptive characteristics of North Dakota cultural resources. The information will be stored in the Central Data Processing Harris System 140 Computer and will be used in project planning and resources management.

When completing the form, please do the following:

1. Print clearly and use a pencil. Completely erase mistakes or cross out incorrect entries and write correct answer above.
2. Always left justify, that is begin entering the answer at the far left and continue to the right. If the answer does not fill the space provided, leave the portion to the right blank. For example, if the site covers an area of 40 meters enter

4	0			
---	---	--	--	--

F37
3. Do not guess. Always consult the manual. If you have a problem, alert the data technician by writing a note at the bottom of the page.
4. If a word is too long to fit into the space provided, use a standard abbreviation or continue until you run out of space. For example,

L	i	k	e	-	A	-	F	i	s	h	o	o	k		V	i	l	l	a
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---	---	---

F1
Do not abbreviate unless the manual instructs you to do so.
5. If an answer is unknown or not applicable and there is no "unknown" category, leave blank.
6. Be careful. Incorrect information may become a part of the permanent data bank. Always recheck forms for mistakes and deletions. Be consistent.

An example of a properly encoded form can be found in Appendix A, metric conversion table in Appendix B, and land form definitions in Appendix C.

This manual and form were modeled after the Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Cultural Resource Automatic Data Processing System Guidebook.

1. Site Name

Enter the site name. If there is more than one name, enter the one most commonly used. If no name is given, leave blank. Write out numerals and do not include punctuation.

2. Map Reference

Enter the name of the 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle^{as written}, or orthophotoquad used in plotting the site location. ~~Abbreviate or~~ Enter as much of the name as possible. Reference to a highway map or project map should not be entered. Only topo or ortho names are acceptable. Always abbreviate mountain as Mtn and quadrangle as Quad without punctuation.

3. State

Enter the number 312.

4. County

Enter the two letter abbreviation for the county.

Adams.....	AD	McLean.....	ML
Barnes.....	BA	Mercer.....	ME
Benson.....	BE	Morton.....	MO
Billings.....	BI	Mountrail.....	MN
Bottineau.....	BU	Nelson.....	NE
Bowman.....	BO	Oliver.....	OL
Burke.....	BK	Pembina.....	PB
Burleigh.....	BL	Pierce.....	PI
Cass.....	CS	Ramsey.....	RY
Cavalier.....	CV	Ransom.....	RM
Dickey.....	DI	Renville.....	RV
Divide.....	DV	Richland.....	RI
Dunn.....	DU	Rolette.....	RO
Eddy.....	ED	Sargent.....	SA
Emmons.....	EM	Sheridan.....	SH
Foster.....	FO	Sioux.....	SI
Golden Valley.....	GV	Slope.....	SL
Grand Forks.....	GF	Stark.....	SK
Grant.....	GT	Steele.....	ST
Griggs.....	GG	Stutsman.....	SN
Hettinger.....	HT	Towner.....	TO
Kidder.....	KD	Traill.....	TR
La Moure.....	LM	Walsh.....	WA
Logan.....	LO	Ward.....	WD
McHenry.....	MH	Wells.....	WE
McIntosh.....	MT	Williams.....	WI
McKenzie.....	MZ		

5. Site Number

Enter the number assigned to the site by the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys System. *assigned by the SHSND.* The number should fall between 1 and 9999. Unverified sites, site leads, and isolated finds do not have S.I. numbers, so leave blank.

6. LTL/Legal Location

If the site is located within the boundaries of the Sisseton Indian Reservation, it is on Lake Traverse Land.

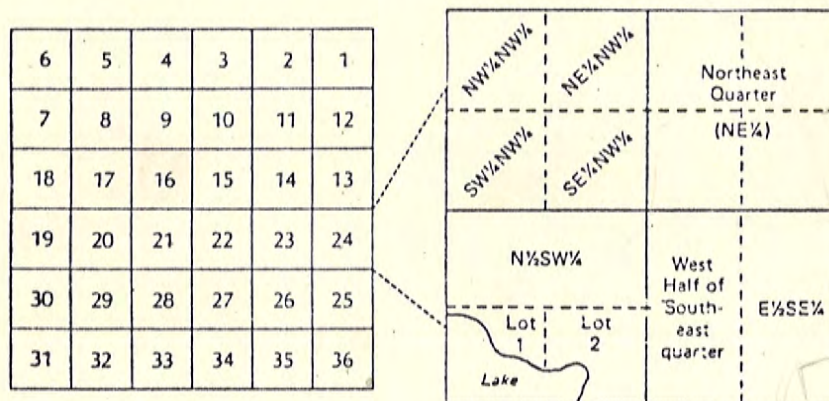
1. if it is on Lake Traverse land
0. if it is not

Then enter numerals for the township, range, and section.

6a. Additional Legal

When the site is located in more than one township, range, or section enter the additional locational information in the blanks following field 6a. For sites overlapping into three or more areas, such as a site situated on the corner of four adjoining sections, use additional forms. Only fields 1 through 9 need be completed on the additional forms.

7. Quarter-Quarter-Quarter Section^{1.}



Item 7 works in conjunction with items 8 and 9 to record more exact legal location. The order proceeds from the smallest subsection in 7 to the largest division in item 9. If locational information is not available to the quarter-quarter-quarter, leave field 7 blank.

^{1.} Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Cultural Resources Automatic Data Processing System Guidebook p. 9.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. North half | 5. NE quarter |
| 2. East half | 6. SE quarter |
| 3. South half | 7. SW quarter |
| 4. West half | 8. NW quarter |
| | 9. Center of |

8. Quarter-Quarter Section

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. North half | 5. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2. East half | 6. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3. South half | 7. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4. West half | 8. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | 9. Center of |

If unknown, leave blank

9. Quarter Section

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. North half | 5. NE $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 2. East half | 6. SE $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 3. South half | 7. SW $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 4. West half | 8. NW $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| | 9. Center of |

10. City

If the resource is located within city limits, enter the name of the city. If not, leave blank.

11. Elevation

Enter elevation in meters rounded to the nearest 10 meters. Meters can be calculated by reading the distance above sea level from topographic map and converting from feet to meters. 1 foot = .3048 meters.

12. Surface Owner

Reservation lands are coded as private.

1. State
2. Federal
3. Private
4. Unknown

13. Subsurface Owner

1. State
2. Federal
3. Private
4. Unknown

14. Erosion

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

15. Rodent Activity

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

16. Vandalism

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

17. Cultivation damage

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

18. Construction Damage

This also includes damage caused by oil rigs, pipelines, and flooding that is a result of reservoir construction.

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

19. Grazing Damage

- | | |
|--------|----------------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. <i>Endangered</i> |

20. Mining Damage (Coal, gravel, and any minerals)

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

21. Other sources of Damage

Other natural phenomena or human activities which have had an adverse effect on the resource.

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 0. No | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Yes | 3. Endangered |

22. Physical Integrity

The resource has integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, association.

- 0. No - the site lacks integrity
- 1. Yes - the site has maintained its integrity
- 2. Unknown - No information

23. Ecological Zone

For the purposes of model development the state has been divided into ten zones based upon physiography and potential vegetation. Consult Figure A to determine zone.

- 1. Badlands
- 2. Unglaciaded Missouri Plateau
- 3. Glaciaded Missouri Plateau
- 4. Missouri River Trench
- 5. Coteau Slope
- 6. Missouri Coteau
- 7. Drift Prairie
- 8. Turtle Mountains
- 9. Red River Valley
- 10. Prairie Coteau

24. Landform I.

Landform I is to be used in conjunction with landform II to describe topography in the immediate vicinity of the site.

- 1. top of *5. Top & Bottom*
- 2. bottom of *6. Top & Side*
- 3. side of *7. Bottom & Side*
- 4. unknown *8. Top, Bottom & Side*

25. Landform II. (See Appendix C for landform definitions)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Beachline (glacial) | 10. Ridge |
| 2. Beach or riverbank | 11. Saddle |
| 3. Canyon | 12. Sandbar (in water) |
| 4. Island | 13. Spur |
| 5. Delta | 14. Swale |
| 6. Draw (Gully, Coulee, Ravine) | 15. Terrace |
| 7. Flat | 16. River Valley |
| 8. Floodplain | 17. Butte |
| 9. Hill-Knoll-Bluff | 18. Unknown |
| | 19. Other |

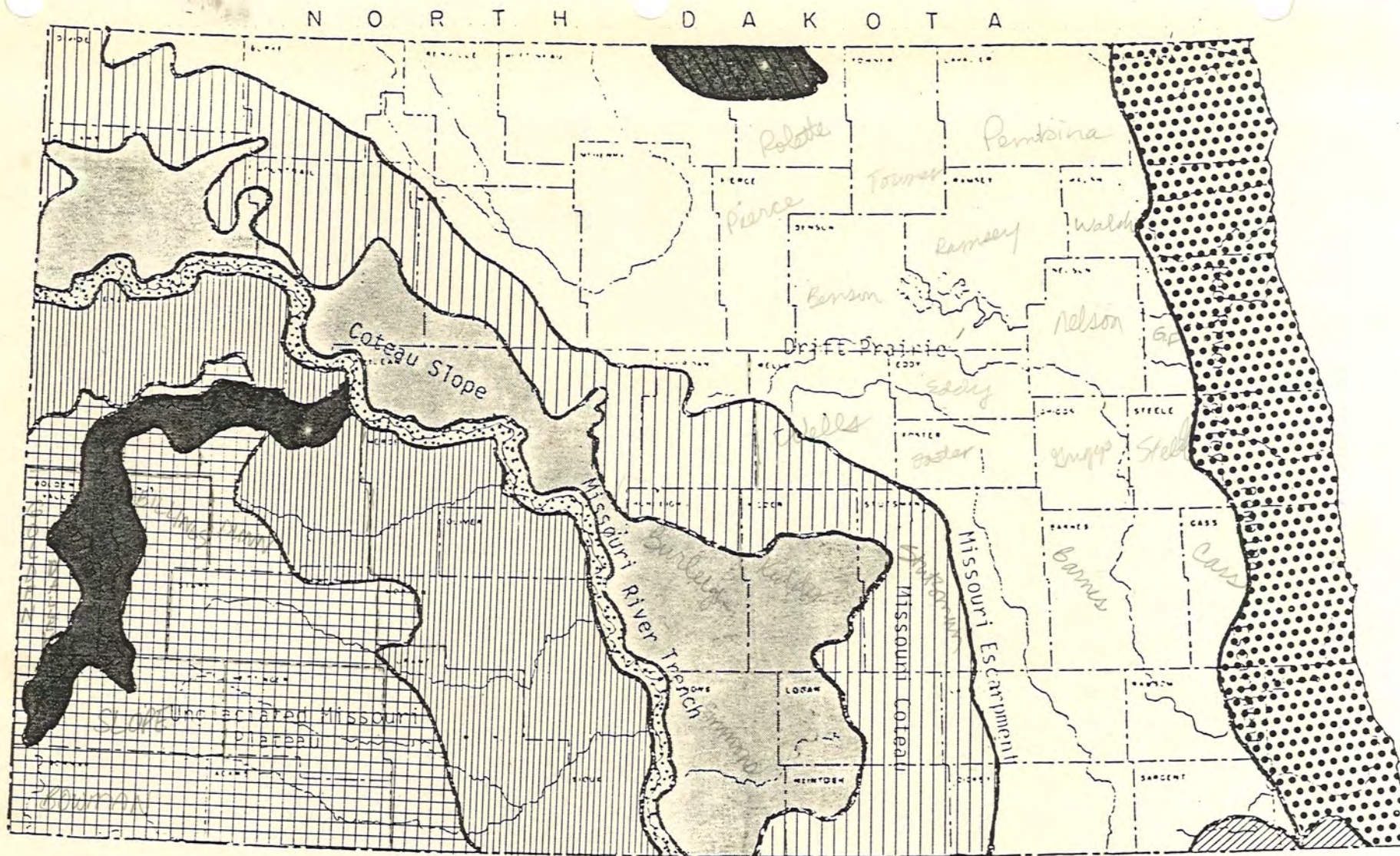










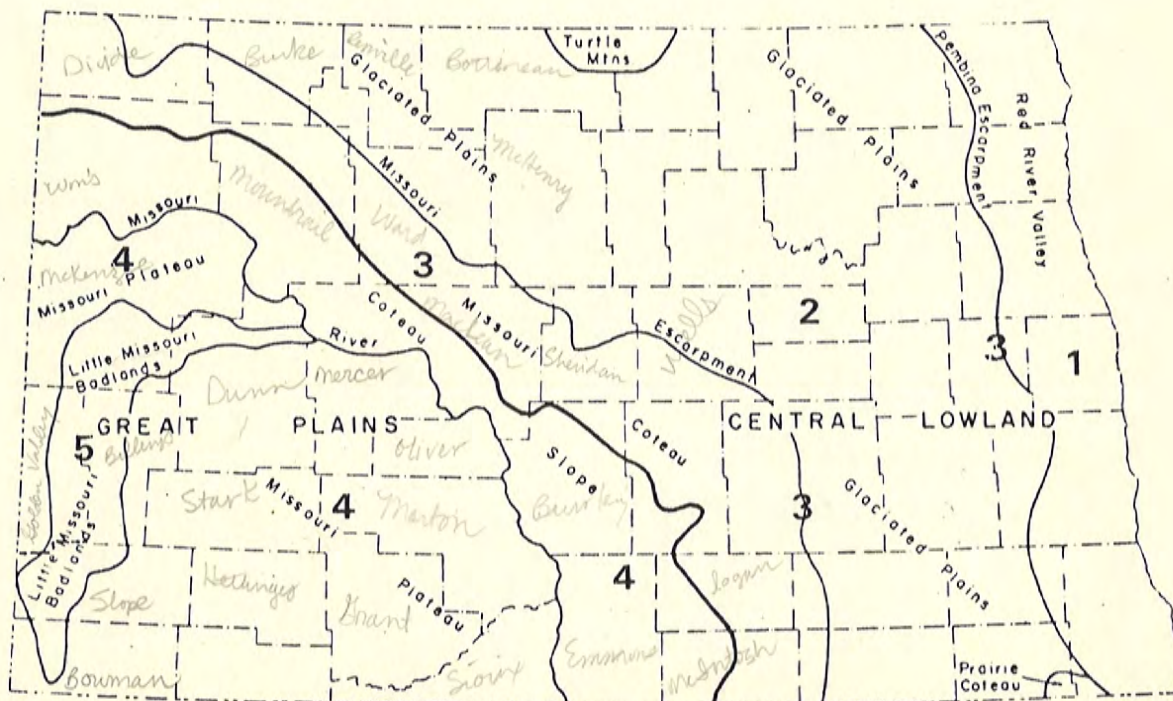


FIGURE A. ECOLOGICAL ZONES OF NORTH DAKOTA

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|----|---|------------------|
| 1 |  | Badlands | 6 |  | Missouri Coteau |
| 2 |  | Unglaciaded Missouri Plateau | 7 |  | Drift Prairie |
| 3 |  | Glaciaded Missouri Plateau | 8 |  | Turtle Mountains |
| 4 |  | Missouri River Trench | 9 |  | Red River Valley |
| 5 |  | Coteau Slope | 10 |  | Prairie Coteau |

26. General Topography

1. Flat Plains - More than 95 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief less than 25 feet in most places (Red River Valley).
2. Smooth Plains - More than 80 percent of the area is gently sloping with local relief generally less than 100 feet in most places, but ranging up to 100 to 300 feet in some places (Glaciated Plains).
3. Irregular Plains - Glacially modified escarpments or glaciated plain with gentle slopes for 50 to 80 percent and the area. Local relief ranges from 100 to 300 feet (Pembina Escarpment, Prairie Coteau, Turtle Mts., Missouri Escarpment, Missouri Coteau).
4. Rolling, Hilly Plains - Gentle slopes characterize 50 to 80 percent of the area and local relief generally ranges from 300 to 500 feet (Coteau Slope, Missouri Plateau).
5. Little Missouri Badlands - Rugged, deeply eroded, hilly area along the Little Missouri River; gentle slopes characterize 20 to 50 percent of the area and local relief is commonly over 500 feet.



1. Map and explanation taken from "The Face of North Dakota, the Geological Story" by James P. Bluemle, Education Series 11, N. Dak. Geological Survey.

27. Exposure

change order to fit with fields 7-9.
protection from the elements. (Explain)
This is the direction the slope faces.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. North | 6. Southwest |
| 2. Northeast | 7. West |
| 3. East | 8. Northwest |
| 4. Southeast | 9. Closed |
| 5. South | 10. Open |
| | 11. Unknown |

28. View

Record the best view possible from the site in degrees.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. 90 degrees | 3. 270 degrees | 5. No view |
| 2. 180 degrees | 4. 360 degrees | 6. Unknown |

29. Lookout

Describe the quality of the view.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Excellent (5-7 miles) | 4. Poor (less than 1.0 miles) |
| 2. Good (2-5 miles) | 5. No view |
| 3. Fair (1.0-2.0 miles) | 6. Unknown |

30. Ecosystem

Ecosystem maps have been completed only for the USFS Little Missouri Grasslands and the USFS Rolling Prairie Ecosystem. If the site is not in these regions, do not code - leave blank.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bottomland | 8. Hardwood Draw |
| 2. Terraces | 9. Fresh Water Marsh |
| 3. Toe Slope | 10. Ponderosa Pine |
| 4. Scoria | 11. Hilly Scoria |
| 5. Badland | 12. Upland Breaks |
| 6. Upland Grasslands | 13. River Breaks |
| 7. Rolling Grassland | 14. Rockland |
| | 15. Unknown |

Billings
McKenzie
Golden Valley
Slope

definitions

31. Soil Association

Use in conjunction with N.D.S.U. Agricultural Experiment Station county sized general soil maps. If maps are unavailable, leave blank.

- ✓ 1. Aastad-Forman, nearly level
2. Aastad-Hamerly, nearly level
3. Aberdeen-Exline, nearly level
4. Agar, gently sloping
5. Agar, nearly level
6. Agar, sloping
7. Agar-Raber, gently sloping
8. Agar-Rhoades, gently sloping
9. Agar-Rhoades, nearly level
10. Agar-Vebar, sloping
11. Agar-Williams, gently sloping
12. Agar-Williams, nearly level
13. Arveson, nearly level
14. Arveson-Stirum, nearly level
- ✓ 15. Badland
16. Bainville, hilly and steep
17. Bainville-Badland, steep
18. Bainville-Chama, strongly sloping
19. Bainville-Flasher, hilly and steep
20. Bainville-Morton, strongly sloping
21. Bainville-Morton-Rhoades, strongly sloping
22. Bainville-Rhoades, hilly and steep
23. Bainville-Rhoades-Wibaux, hilly and steep
24. Barnes, gently undulating
25. Barnes, undulating
26. Barnes-Buse, rolling
27. Barnes-Cavour, gently undulating
28. Barnes-Cavour, nearly level
29. Barnes-Cavour, undulating
30. Barnes-Cresbard, gently undulating
31. Barnes-Embden, nearly level
32. Barnes-Embden, rolling
33. Barnes-Hamerly, gently undulating
34. Barnes-Hamerly, undulating
35. Barnes-Hamerly-Tetonka, undulating
36. Barnes-Hecla, gently undulating
37. Barnes-Hecla, nearly level
38. Barnes Hecla, undulating
39. Barnes-LaMoure, sloping and nearly level
40. Barnes-LaPrairie, sloping and nearly level
41. Barnes-Maddock, rolling
42. Barnes-Renshaw, undulating
43. Barnes-Sioux, rolling
44. Barnes-Svea, gently undulating
45. Barnes-Svea, nearly level
46. Barnes-Svea, undulating
47. Bearden, nearly level
48. Bearden, moderately saline, nearly level
49. Bearden, till substratum, nearly level
50. Bearden-Colvin, nearly level
51. Bearden-Overly, nearly level
52. Bearden-Overly, till substratum, nearly level
53. Bearden-Perella, nearly level

54. Bearden-Perella, moderately saline, nearly level
55. Bearden-Perella, strongly saline, nearly level
56. Benoit-Divide, nearly level
57. Brantford, nearly level
58. Brantford-Coe, undulating
59. Brantford-Divide, nearly level
60. Buse, hilly and steep
61. Buse-Barnes, strongly rolling
62. Buse-Coe, hilly and steep
63. Buse-Exline, steeply sloping and nearly level
64. Buse-Fairdale, steeply sloping and nearly level
65. Buse-Foreman, strongly rolling
66. Buse-LaMoure, steeply sloping and nearly level
67. Buse-LaPrairie, steeply sloping and nearly level
68. Buse-LaPrairie, strongly sloping and nearly level
69. Buse-Maddock, strongly rolling
70. Buse-Sioux, strongly rolling
71. Buse-Walsh-Ludden, steeply sloping and nearly level
72. Buse-Zell-Maddock, hilly and steep
73. Cavour-Cresbard, gently undulating
74. Cavour-Cresbard, nearly level
75. Chama-Bainville, sloping
76. Chama-Vebar, sloping
77. Cheyenne, nearly level
78. Cheyenne, undulating
79. Cheyenne-Wade, nearly level
80. Coe, strongly rolling
81. Coe-Brantford, rolling
82. Colvin, nearly level
83. Colvin-Borup-Perella, nearly level
84. Colvin-Glyndon, nearly level
85. Cresbard, gently undulating
86. Cresbard, nearly level
87. Cresbard-Edgeley, nearly level
88. Cresbard-Houdek, nearly level
89. Cresbard-Houdek, undulating
90. Cresbard-Svea, nearly level
91. Divide-Benoit, nearly level
92. Divide-Renshaw, nearly level
93. Eckman, rolling
94. Eckman-Gardens, undulating
95. Edgeley, nearly level
96. Edgeley-Cresbard, nearly level
97. Edgeley-Cresbard, undulating
98. Egeland-Emden, undulating
99. Ekalaka, gently sloping

99
38
101

100. Embden, nearly level
101. Embden, till substratum, nearly level
102. Embden-Glyndon nearly level
103. Embden-Glyndon, clay substratum, nearly level
104. Embden-Letcher, nearly level
105. Embden-Letcher, till substratum, nearly level
106. Embden-Tiffany, nearly level
107. Embden-Ulen, nearly level
108. Embden-Ulen, till substratum, nearly level
109. Exline, nearly level
110. Fairdale, nearly level
111. Fairdale-Zell, nearly level and steeply sloping
112. Fargo, nearly level
113. Fargo-Aberdeen-Exline, nearly level
114. Fargo-Bearden, nearly level
115. Fargo-Hegne, nearly level
116. Fargo-LaPrairie, nearly level
117. Farland, nearly level
118. Farland-Cheyenne, nearly level
119. Farland-Oahe, nearly level
120. Farland-Parshall, nearly level
121. Farland-Wade, nearly level
122. Flasher-Bainville, hilly and steep
123. Flasher-Bainville-Rhoades, hilly and steep
124. Flasher-Ekalaka, strongly sloping
125. Flasher-Vebar, hilly and steep
126. Flasher-Vebar, strongly sloping
127. Flasher-Williams, strongly sloping
128. Forman-Aastad, undulating
129. Forman-Buse, rolling
130. Forman-Hamerly, undulating
131. Fresh Water Marsh
132. Gardena-Aberdeen, nearly level
133. Gardena-Embden, nearly level
134. Gardena-Glyndon, nearly level
135. Gardena-Glyndon, clay substratum, nearly level
136. Gardena-Glyndon, till substratum, nearly level
137. Glyndon, nearly level
138. Glyndon, clay substratum, nearly level
139. Glyndon, till substratum, nearly level
140. Glyndon, till substratum, moderately saline, nearly level
141. Glyndon-Aberdeen till substratum, nearly level
142. Glyndon-Bearden, moderately saline, nearly level
143. Glyndon-Borup, nearly level
144. Glyndon-Embden, nearly level
145. Glyndon-Gardena, nearly level
146. Glyndon-Gardena, till substratum, nearly level

147. Glyndon-Perella, moderately saline, nearly level
148. Glyndon-Perella, strongly saline, nearly level
149. Glyndon-Vallers, nearly level
150. Glyndon-Vallers, strongly saline, nearly level
151. Grail-Arnegard, nearly level
152. Grail-Rhoades, nearly level
153. Hamar-Ulen, nearly level
154. Hamerly-Aastad, nearly level
155. Hamerly-Barnes, undulating
156. Hamerly-Barnes-Tetonka, undulating
157. Hamerly-Cavour, nearly level
158. Hamerly-Svea, gently undulating
159. Hamerly-Svea, nearly level
160. Hamerly-Svea-Tetonka, nearly level
161. Hamerly-Vallers, nearly level
162. Hamerly-Vallers, stony, nearly level
163. Havre-Banks, nearly level
164. Hecla, gently undulating
165. Hecla, nearly level
166. Hecla, till substratum, nearly level
167. Hecla-Arveson, nearly level
168. Hecla-Barnes, undulating
169. Hecla-Hamar, gently undulating
170. Hecla-Hamar, nearly level
171. Hecla-Letcher, nearly level
172. Hecla-Letcher, till substratum, nearly level
173. Hecla-Svea, nearly level
174. Hecla-Ulen, nearly level
175. Hecla-Ulen, clay substratum, nearly level
176. Hecla-Ulen, till substratum, gently undulating
177. Hecla-Ulen, till substratum, nearly level
178. Hegne, strongly saline, nearly level
179. Hegne-Fargo, nearly level
180. Houdek, nearly level
181. Houdek, undulating
182. Houdek-Buse, rolling
183. Houdek-Cresbard, nearly level
184. Houdek-Cresbard, undulating
185. Houdek-Cresbard-Embden, nearly level
186. Hoven, nearly level
187. Kelvin-Bottineau, nearly level
188. Kelvin-Bottineau, rolling
189. Kelvin-Bottineau, strongly rolling
190. Kelvin-Bottineau, undulating
191. Kelvin-Rolla, rolling
192. LaDelle, nearly level
193. Lake or Pond
194. Lake, Reservoir or Pond
195. LaMoure, nearly level

249. Overly-Nutley, nearly level
250. Parnell-Tetonka, nearly level
251. Parshall, nearly level
252. Parshall, rolling
253. Parshall, undulating
254. Parshall, till substratum, nearly level
255. Parshall, till substratum, rolling
256. Parshall, till substratum, undulating
257. Parshall-Agar, undulating
258. Parshall, till substratum-Cresbard, nearly level
259. Parshall, till substratum-Cresbard, undulating
260. Parshall-Wade, nearly level
261. Raber, nearly level
262. Raber, undulating
263. Raber-Sioux, rolling
264. Raber-Zahl, rolling
265. Regent, gently sloping
266. Regent, nearly level
267. Regent-Rhoades, gently sloping
268. Renshaw, nearly level
269. Renshaw-Barnes, nearly level
270. Renshaw-Barnes, undulating
271. Renshaw-Benoit, nearly level
272. Renshaw-Benoit, undulating
273. Renshaw-Divide, nearly level
274. Renshaw-Glyndon, till substratum-Divide, nearly level
275. Renshaw-Sioux, undulating
276. Renshaw-Vallers, stony, nearly level
277. Rhoades, gently sloping
278. Rolla, gently sloping
279. Rolla, nearly level
280. Roseglen, nearly level
281. Roseglen, undulating
282. Roseglen-Oahe, nearly level
283. Roseglen-Wade, nearly level
284. Saline Soils, nearly level
285. Salt Water Marsh
286. Savage, nearly level
287. Savage-Wade, nearly level
288. Shaly Colluvial Land, steep
289. Sioux, strongly rolling
290. Sioux-Buse, strongly rolling
291. Sioux-Kelvin, strongly rolling
292. Sioux-Oahe, rolling
293. Sioux-Renshaw, rolling
294. Stirum-Glyndon, nearly level
295. Sitrum-Letcher, nearly level
296. Straw-Arnegard, nearly level and gently sloping
297. Straw-Havre, nearly level
298. Svea-Barnes, nearly level
299. Svea-Cavour-Hamerly, nearly level
300. Svea-Cresbard, nearly level
301. Svea-Hamerly, gently undulating
302. Svea-Hamerly, nearly level

196. LaMoure-Buse, nearly level and steeply sloping
197. LaMoure-Rauville, nearly level
198. LaPrairie, nearly level
199. Letcher, nearly level
200. Letcher-Divide, nearly level
201. Lihen, gently undulating
202. Lihen, nearly level
203. Lihen, rolling
204. Lihen, strongly rolling
205. Lihen, undulating
206. Lismas, strongly sloping
207. Lohmiller-Havre, nearly level
208. Ludden-LaMoure, nearly level
209. Maddock, strongly rolling
210. Maddock-Barnes, rolling
211. Maddock Hecla, rolling
212. Maddock-Hecla, till substratum, rolling
213. Maddock-Hecla, undulating
214. Maddock-Hecla-till substratum, undulating
215. Maddock-Hecla-Hamar, rolling
216. Maddock-Hecla-Hamar, undulating
217. Makoti, nearly level
218. Makoti, Wade, nearly level
219. McKenzie, nearly level
220. Mine Pits and Dumps
221. Morton, gently sloping
222. Morton, nearly level
223. Morton-Agar, sloping
224. Morton-Bainville, sloping
225. Morton-Chama, gently sloping
226. Morton-Regent, gently sloping
227. Morton-Regent, nearly level
228. Morton-Rhoades, gently sloping
229. Morton-Rhoades, nearly level
230. Morton-Rhoades, sloping
231. Morton-Vebar, gently sloping
232. Morton-Vebar, sloping
233. Morton-Williams, gently sloping
234. Morton-Williams, sloping
235. Nutley, gently sloping
236. Nutley, nearly level
237. Nutley-Hoven, nearly level
238. Nutley-Williams, gently sloping
239. Oahe, nearly level
240. Oahe-Sioux, undulating
241. Oahe-Wade, nearly level
242. Oahe-Williams, undulating
243. Overly, till substratum, nearly level
244. Overly-Aberdeen, nearly level
245. Overly-Aberdeen, clay substratum, nearly level
246. Overly-Bearden, nearly level
247. Overly-Bearden, clay substratum, nearly level
248. Overly-Bearden, till substratum, nearly level

303. Svea-Renshaw, nearly level
304. Ulen, nearly level
305. Ulen-Arveson, nearly level
306. Ulen-Arveson, till substratum, nearly level
307. Ulen-Embden, nearly level
308. Ulen-Embden, till substratum, nearly level
309. Ulen-Hamar, nearly level
310. Ulen-Hecla, nearly level
311. Ulen-Hecla, till substratum, nearly level
312. Ulen-Stirum, nearly level
313. Ulen-Stirum-Hecla, nearly level
314. Valentine-Lihen, rolling
315. Valentine-Maddock-Hamar, strongly rolling
316. Valters, nearly level
317. Vebar, gently sloping
318. Vebar, nearly level
319. Vebar, sloping
320. Vebar-Ekalaka, gently sloping
321. Vebar-Lihen, gently sloping
322. Vebar-Lihen, sloping
323. Vebar-Morton, sloping
324. Vebar-Rhoades, gently sloping
325. Vebar-Rhoades, sloping
326. Vebar-Williams, gently sloping
327. Vebar-Williams, sloping
328. Wade, nearly level
329. Walsh, nearly level
330. Wibaux-Searing, strongly rolling
331. Williams, gently undulating
332. Williams, nearly level
333. Williams, undulating
334. Williams-Agar, rolling
335. Williams-Agar, undulating
336. Williams-Cavour, nearly level
337. Williams-Cresbard, gently undulating
338. Williams-Cresbard, nearly level
339. Williams-Cresbard, undulating
340. Williams-Morton, rolling
341. Williams-Morton, undulating
342. Williams-Oahe, gently undulating
343. Williams-Oahe, nearly level
344. Williams-Oahe, undulating
345. Williams-Parshall, rolling
346. Williams-Parshall, undulating
347. Williams-Sioux, rolling
348. Williams-Vebar, rolling
349. Williams-Vebar, undulating
350. Williams-Zahl, rolling
351. Zahl, hilly and steep
352. Zahl-Agar, strongly rolling
353. Zahl-Bainville, hilly and steep
354. Zahl-Bainville, strongly rolling
355. Zahl-Flasher, hilly and steep
356. Zahl-Parshall, strongly rolling
357. Zahl-Raber, strongly rolling
358. Zahl-Sioux, hilly and steep
359. Zahl-Sioux, strongly rolling
360. Zahl-Williams, strongly rolling

32. Geological Strata

Use "Geological Highway Map of North Dakota" by John P. Bluemle, N. Dak. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Map 19. This can be obtained from the North Dakota Geological Survey at the cost of \$1.00.

Select one number using map key and the corresponding list below.

Walsh Group

1. Silt and fine sand
2. Sand

Coleharbor Group

3. Flat-bedded clay, silt, and sand.
4. Gravel and sand, commonly clean and well-sorted.
5. Gravel and sand, commonly silty and poorly sorted (Outwash sediment).
6. Gravel and sand, commonly silty and poorly sorted (Delta sediment).
7. Unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, cobbles, and boulders (till). Hilly topography.
8. Unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, cobbles, and boulders (till). Nearly level to gently rolling topography.
9. Unsorted mixture of clay, silt, sand, cobbles, and boulders (till); consists only of scattered boulders in places.
10. White River Group
11. Golden Valley Formation
12. Sentinel Butte Formation
13. Bullion Creek Formation
14. Ludlow and Cannonball and Slope Formations (undifferentiated).
15. Hell Creek Formation
16. Fox Hills Formation
17. Carlile, Niobrara, and Pierre Formations (differentiated).

33. Stream Name

Drainage

Enter the name of the closest major named stream.

34. Distance to Water Source

Enter distance in meters rounded to the nearest 10 meters. Five and above round to the next highest 10 meters, four and below round to the next lowest 10 meters.

Example: 13 meters enter: Distance to Water 1 mile = 1600 meters

F34 1 0 | | | | | ,

16 meters enter: Distance to Water

F34 2 1 0 | | | | | ,

Source

35. Water Type

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Lake | 4. Intermittent, moving water |
| 2. Spring | 5. Intermittent pond |
| 3. Moving body of water
(River, creek, stream) | 6. Marsh |
| | 7. Unknown |

36. Depth of Cultural Material

Enter in centimeters. 1 inch = 2.54 cm.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Surface | 9. 176-200 |
| 2. 1-25 | 10. 201-225 |
| 3. 26-50 | 11. 226-250 |
| 4. 51-75 | 12. 251-275 |
| 5. 76-100 | 13. 276-300 |
| 6. 101-125 | 14. > 300 |
| 7. 126-150 | 15. Unknown |
| 8. 151-175 | |

37. Site Area

Round to the nearest 10 square meters. If the site area is larger than the spaces provided code 9 9 9 9 9 9 and write the actual site area under F96.

38. Surface Collection

- Yes
1. No - Cultural material present but not collected.
 2. No - Cultural material observed *No cultural material present*
 3. Yes - Sample collected
 4. Yes - Completely collected
 5. Unknown
 - (No but) 6. Private collection observed *Yes but private collection observed*

39. Test Excavation (Includes any type of subsurface test)

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 0. No | 2. Yes, but nothing found |
| 1. Yes | 3. Unknown |

40. Excavation

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------|
| 0. No | 2. Yes, but nothing found |
| 1. Yes | 3. Unknown |

41. Date of Field Work

Enter the year in which the fieldwork took place.

42. Site Photo

- | | | |
|-------|--------|------------|
| 0. No | 1. Yes | 2. Unknown |
|-------|--------|------------|

43. Site Map

Is there a sketch map on the descriptive site form?

- | | | |
|-------|--------|------------|
| 0. No | 1. Yes | 2. Unknown |
|-------|--------|------------|

44. Management Recommendations

(In the opinion of the investigator)

1. No further work necessary
2. Additional evaluation required
3. Impact analysis required
4. Additional evaluation and impact analysis required
5. Avoidance - mitigation required
6. Exclusion - preservation
7. Unknown

45. Register Status

(In the opinion of the investigator)

1. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places
2. Nominated to the National Register
3. Eligible for nomination to the National Register
4. Not eligible for nomination to the National Register
5. Listed on the State Register
6. Nominated to the State Register
7. Eligible for nomination to the State Register
8. Not eligible for nomination to the State Register
9. Undetermined = *unknown*

46. Area of Significance

1. Archeological
2. Architectural
3. Historical
4. Archeological/architectural
5. Archeological/historical
6. Architectural/historical
7. Unknown
8. **PALEONTOLOGICAL**

47. Cultural Resource Type

1. Site
2. Building
3. Structure
4. Object
5. District
6. Unknown

48. Thematic Category

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Aboriginal | 15. Law |
| 2. Agriculture | 16. Literature |
| 3. Art | 17. Military |
| 4. Commerce | 18. Music |
| 5. Communications | 19. Philosophy |
| 6. Community planning | 20. Politics/government |
| 7. Conservation | 21. Religion |
| 8. Economics | 22. Science |
| 9. Education | 23. Sculpture |
| 10. Engineering | 24. Social/humanitarian |
| 11. Exploration/settlement | 25. Theater |
| 12. Industry | 26. Transportation |
| 13. Invention | 27. Other |
| 14. Landscape architecture | 28. Unknown |
| | 29. Recreation/Entertainment |

49. Rock Arrangements

(Pounds, surrounds, fish weir, rock alignments, drive lines, medicine wheels, rock cairn, turtle effigy, petroform.)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 0. Absent | 2. Unknown |
| 1. Present | |

50. Tipi ring (stone circle, stone ring)

0. Absent
1. Present
2. Unknown

51. Earthlodge Village

0. Absent
1. Present
2. Unknown

52. Earthworks (dams, garden enclosure, trench work, etc.)

0. Absent
1. Present
2. Unknown

53. Rock Shelter

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

54. Ruins, House and Village Sites (Forts, cribbed log, pile dwellings and standing structures)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

55. Kill Site

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

56. Bison Jump

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

57. Quarry/Workshop

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

58. Cache, Storage pit

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

59. Hearth

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

60. Artifact scatter (lithic detritus scatter, cultural material scatter)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

61. Grave, Cemetery

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

62. Mounds or Mound

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

63. Midden, refuse (*garbage*)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

64. Trails, roads

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

65. Excavations (Eagle catching pit, quarries, mines, game pitfalls, barrow pit)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

66. Rock Art (Pictograph, Petroglyphs)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

67. Isolated find *one artifact. nothing else*

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

68. Miscellaneous - This category includes types of sites not included in the previous list, such as vision quest sites, conical pole structures, Mandan shrine sites, etc.

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

In the next section code "present" if that type of cultural material or feature was observed. If it was not observed, code "absent" even if it may lie concealed beneath the ground surface. If you observed something you suspect is cultural, but you are not sure, code "unknown".

69. Fire Cracked Rock

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

70. Trade Goods

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

71. Chipped Stone Work (lithic artifacts and lithic debitage)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

Ochre ??

72. Projectile Points

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

73. Woodwork

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

74. Worked Bone (spatulas, scapula hoes, metapodial fleshers, etc.)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

75. Shell Work

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

76. Skin, Hair

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

77. Glass

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

78. Ceramics (pottery, brick)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

79. Ground stone

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

80. Metal Work

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

81. Faunal remains (non-human animal skeletal remains) ^{*bones*}

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

82. Floral remains (seeds, pollen, plant parts)

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

83. Fossil remains

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

84. Charcoal

- 0. Absent
- 1. Present
- 2. Unknown

85. Artifact Density (cultural material density)

0. No artifacts present
1. Sparse - cultural material widely scattered over a large area.
2. Medium - density is greater than sparse, but less than dense.
3. Dense - cultural material was concentrated within a restricted area.
4. Unknown

Period of occupation

even

86. Early Period

0. No
1. Yes

*dates given in
appendix A - BLM manual*

If you know it's prehistoric, but you don't know the period code:

87. Middle Period

0. No
1. Yes

Early Period	Middle Period	Late Period	Historic	Period Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> , F86	<input type="checkbox"/> , F87	<input type="checkbox"/> , F88	<input type="checkbox"/> , F89	<input type="checkbox"/> , F90

88. Late Period

0. No
1. Yes

For example, if a site has multiple components dating to Early, Late, and Historic, then code:

89. Historic

0. No
1. Yes

Early Period	Middle Period	Late Period	Historic	Period Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> , F86	<input type="checkbox"/> , F87	<input type="checkbox"/> , F88	<input type="checkbox"/> , F89	<input type="checkbox"/> , F90

90. Period Unknown

0. No
1. Yes

when you have unknown prehistoric & historic also,

skip early, middle, late &

mark 1 for historic & 1 for period unknown

91. Cultural Affiliation

ethnic

(tribal name)

0. No - it can't be determined by evidence available at this time.
1. Yes - it has been established.

92. Basis for Dating

1. Not applicable
2. Absolute dating

*(Radiocarbon
Dendrochronology)*

3. Relative dating

4. Both absolute and relative

(artifact typology)

93. Significance (in the opinion of the investigator)

Evaluate the significance of the site on a 1 to 5 ranking, where 1 is the least significant and 5 is the most.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

94. Verified Site

0. No - the site has not been verified by a professional archeologist
1. Yes - the site has been verified by a professional archeologist *or architectural historian*

95. Non-site

This category is used only in predictive modeling. Enter 0 if you are recording a site.

0. No
1. Yes

96. Description, Comments, and Problems
Enter brief statement.

97. Urban: Address

For resources located in urban areas enter street address.

98. Lot

Enter lot number if known. If not, leave blank.

99. Block

Enter block number if known. If not, leave blank.

100. Plat

Enter the name of plat. If the name is longer than the space provided, abbreviate or continue until all spaces are filled.

FOR SHSND OFFICE USE ONLY

101. Energy Conversion facilities

1. Exclusion *NR sites owned*
2. Avoidance *all others, incl. Fed-owned*
3. *Area of concern* → Site leads & isolate finds

102. Transmission facilities

1. Exclusion *(NR sites + state-owned historic sites)*
2. Avoidance
3. *Area of concern* → Site leads + isolate finds

APPENDIX A
Completed Site Form

NORTH DAKOTA
CULTURAL RESOURCES
DATA BANK FORM

SAMPLE

Field Number _____

Site Name _____

F1 Map Reference MANDAREE SE QUAD

F2 _____

State 32 County DU Site Number 000 L_T 0 Twp. 147 R. 93 Sec. 34 Subsection 3 Q 5 City _____

F3 F4 F5 F6 F7 F8 F9 F10

F6a _____ F7a _____ F8a _____ F9a _____

Elevation 570 Surface Owner 2 Subsurface Owner 2 Erosion 1 Rodent Activity 0 Vandalism 0 Cultivation Damage 0 Construction Damage 0

F11 F12 F13 F14 F15 F16 F17 F18

Grazing Damage 0 Mining Damage 0 Other 0 Physical Integrity 2 Ecological Zone 1 Landform I 1 Landform II 2 General Topography 5

F19 F20 F21 F22 F23 F24 F25 F26

Exposure 11 View 6 Lookout 6 Ecosystem 5 Soil Association 15 Geological Strata 12 Stream Name MISSOURI RIVER

F27 F28 F29 F30 F31 F32 F33

Distance to Water 600 Water Type 3 Cultural Depth 15 Site Area 99999 Surface Collection 3 Test 0 Excavation 0 Date of Field Work 1975

F34 F35 F36 F37 F38 F39 F40 F41

Site Photos 1 Site Maps 1 Management Recommendations 2 Register Status 9 Area of Significance 1 Cultural Resource Type 1 Thematic Category 1 Rock Arrangements 0

F42 F43 F44 F45 F46 F47 F48 F49

Tipi Ring 0 Earthlodge Village 2 Earthworks 0 Rock Shelter 0 Ruins House Sites 0 Kill Site 0 Jump 0 Quarry/Workshop 0 Cache, Storage pit 0

F50 F51 F52 F53 F54 F55 F56 F57 F58

Hearth 0 Artifact Scatter 1 Grave, Cemetery 0 Mounds or Mound 0 Midden, Refuse 0 Trails, Roads 0 Excavations, Eagle catching pit 0 Rock Art 0

F59 F60 F61 F62 F63 F64 F65 F66

Isolated Find 0 Miscellaneous 0 Fire cracked rock 0 Trade Goods 0 Chipped stone work 1 Projectile points 0 Woodwork 0 Worked bone 0

F67 F68 F69 F70 F71 F72 F73 F74

Shell work 0 Skin, hair 0 Glass 0 Ceramics 0 Ground stone 0 Metal work 0 Faunal remains 0 Floral remains 0 Fossil remains 0 Charcoal 0

F75 F76 F77 F78 F79 F80 F81 F82 F83 F84

Artifact Density 1 Early Period 0 Middle Period 1 Late Period 1 Historic 0 Period Unknown 0 Cultural Affiliation 0 Basis for dating 3 Significance 2

F85 F86 F87 F88 F89 F90 F91 F92 F93

Verified Site 1 Non-site 0

F94 F95

Date of Field Work: 6-3-75
Coder: JOYCE PURCELL
Date Coded: 6-22-79

Description, Comments, Problems SITE AREA

F96 1511002161

Urban: Address: _____

F97

Lot: _____ Block: _____ Plat: _____

F98 F99 F100

APPENDIX B Conversion Table

Acres to Hectares

$$\text{Acres} \times 0.405 = \text{Hectares}$$

$$\text{Hectares} \times 10,000 = \text{Meters}^2$$

$$\text{Acres} \times 1 \text{ acre} = 4047 \text{ square meters}$$

Yards² to Meters²

$$\text{Yards}^2 \times 0.836 = \text{Meters}^2$$

Feet² to Meters²

$$\text{Feet}^2 \times 0.093 = \text{Meters}^2$$

Miles² to Kilometers²

$$\text{Miles}^2 \times 2.6 = \text{Kilometers}^2$$

Kilometers² to Meters²

$$\text{Kilometers}^2 \times 1,000,000 = \text{Meters}^2$$

Inches to Centimeters

$$\text{Inch} \times 2.54 = \text{Centimeters}$$

Yards to Meters

$$\text{Yards} \times 0.914 = \text{Meters}$$

Miles to Meters

$$\text{Miles} \times 1.609 = \text{Kilometers}$$

$$\text{Kilometers} \times 1000 = \text{Meters}$$

Feet to Meters

$$\text{Feet} \times .3048 = \text{Meters}$$

Appendix C - Landform Definitions

Many of the following are quoted or paraphrased from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, copyright 1974.

Beachline (glacial) - a shore of a glacial lake or glacial riverbank containing sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments.

Beach or riverbank - a shore of a lake or the bank of a present river covered by sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments.

Butte - an isolated hill with steep or precipitous sides.

Canyon - a deep, narrow valley with precipitous sides often with a stream flowing through it.

Delta - the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river.

Draw (Gully, Coulee, Ravine) - an erosional trench caused by running water.

Flat - a level surface of land with little or no relief, a plain.

Floodplain - the portion of a stream valley which is submerged during floods.

Hill-Knoll-Bluff - a natural elevation of land that is smaller than a mountain.

Island - a tract of land surrounded by water.

Ridge - an extended line of high ground that is more than a line of hills and has a crest that is higher than ground on either side
(Cultural Resources Automatic Data Processing Systems Guidebook, page 32).

Saddle - a dip along the crest of a ridge or a low point on a spur.

Sandbar - a ridge of sand built up by currents in a river.

Spur - an extension jutting out from a ridge which is usually lower and continually sloping. It is often formed by two streams cutting parallel draws down the side of a ridge (ibid: 31).

Swale - a low-lying or depressed and often wet stretch of land.

Terrace - a level ordinarily narrow plain usually with steep front bordering a river, lake, or sea.

River Valley - a stream course that has a limited area of flat ground bordered by higher ground.